

10th March 1953]

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ అధ్యక్షా, నేను ఒక adjournment motion ను మీకు యిచ్చాను. ఆ విషయమూ మీ రాలింగు కావాలని కోరుతున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We will take it up tomorrow.”

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have to inform the House that on Saturday, the 7th March 1953, the Governor was pleased to make a speech to both the Houses of the Legislature. For the convenience of the Members of the House, a copy of the speech has been laid on the table of the House. The House will now take up the discussion on the Governor's Address.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ అట్లా అయితే నేనొక point of order raise చేస్తున్నాను. అధ్యక్షా, మనకు యిప్పుడు గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసమీద చర్చించా జోతున్నాము . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is better that the hon. Member speaks in English. Now that we are going to have the Andhra State shortly, I think he can speak in English.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ ఆంధ్ర ప్రావిన్సు వస్తుందో, రాదో అని ఇంకను అనుమానాస్పదముగానే ఉంది. అందుకేనే, నేను తెనుగులో మాట్లాడ దలచాను. ఆంధ్రప్రావిన్సు తప్పకుండా వస్తుందని మీరు నాకు ధైర్యము చెప్పితే, నేను ఇంగ్లీషులో మాట్లాడుతాను ఇప్పుడు ఇంగ్లీషులో మాట్లాడమని మీరు నన్ను కోరిన దున, మీకోరిక ప్రకారం, యీవిషయమూత్రం నేను ఇంగ్లీషులో మాట్లాడుతాను.”

“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot proceed to discuss the motion on the speech made by the Governor, because the Governor gave the Address only under Article 175 and not under Article 176 of the Constitution. Yesterday the Hon. Leader of the House said that this session had been convened under Article 174. It is not correct. The Governor required our attendance here and gave the Address only under Article 175 and not under Article 174. Under the Constitution, we have to discuss only an Address made under Article 176 and not under Article 175 : I will read Article 176. It says—

‘ At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of each year, the Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, both Houses assembled together and inform the Legislature of the causes of its summons.

Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of the House or either House for allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address.’

“ ‘ Such Address ’ means the Address referred to in Article 176. On Saturday last, the Governor gave the Address only under

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah]

[10th March 1953]

Article 175 and not under Article 176; and so it cannot be construed as 'such Address'. I, therefore, submit that the Address cannot now be taken up for discussion. I request you not to allow such discussion now. It is only an ordinary speech that he made just like many others that he makes. Moreover, he made the speech before the session began, and this has been accepted by the Leader of the House himself. I, therefore, request the Hon. Speaker to rule that the Address should not be discussed here. As per the agenda for to-day, we cannot also take up any other business to-day and we will have to disperse."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I can only congratulate the hon. Member on his trying to become a constitutional pandit. This point was taken up yesterday and it was replied to yesterday."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is repeating the point that was raised yesterday."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Yesterday's point was whether yesterday's sitting was constitutional or not, because there had been no Address by the Governor and therefore the proceedings could not go on. But to-day, my point is whether we can discuss a speech which was made under Article 175 when we are sitting here and transacting business under Article 176. That is the difference between yesterday's point and to-day's."

MR. SPEAKER :—" There is no objection to discussing the Address and we can now proceed with it. Mr. T. Anantha Pai will move the main motion."

* SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have the honour to move—

'That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor as follows :—

"We, the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly, beg leave to thank Your Excellency for the Address delivered to both the Houses of the Legislature on the 7th March 1953.'"

I find, Sir, that to this main motion about 6 pages of amendments have been given notice of by hon. Members, and the hon. Member on the other side who raised the objection that discussion should not be proceeded with, has himself been responsible for giving notice of a number of amendments to this main motion. I do not feel there is anything new or strange that has been brought in in any of the amendments which I have rapidly gone through; but in moving this motion, I shall be able to refer to some of the points which other hon. Members have referred to in their amendments.

"Sir, after a period of eight months since the Governor's last Address, we are meeting here under momentous circumstances. The entire face of this House is getting changed. Eight months ago, the Opposition which looked very formidable is undergoing

10th March 1953] [Sri T. Anantha Pai]

to-day a vast transformation. Several familiar and much-respected faces on the Opposition side are missing to-day. Within a period of eight months, two Leaders of the Opposition have succeeded one another, and I must say it does credit to the policy and administration of this Government that in the course of these eight months, many members on the Opposition side have had a change of heart, with the result that to-day on several matters they agree with the Government rather than disagree—at least a majority of them have come to see reason.

“As I have already pointed out, today we have met in this session under very momentous circumstances. The partition of this State, a great joint family, is impending. Passions are running high and everybody feels that unless he parts as safely as he can, it is not possible to get what he considers to be his legitimate and due share. I find that even in separation some amount of bitterness is sought to be created and not for anything. Personally, I am of opinion that this great joint family has been the product of the consolidated efforts of the people of Tamil Nad, Andhra, Karnataka and Malabar. Today, we should only be sorry that we are not going to have this big and important State which is known for its progressive outlook, cultural advancement and educational progress, continued in the days to come. Anyway, in the minds of our politicians, linguistic division of the State took place even ten years ago, whether we like it or not. We have tried to convince people that the only panacea for all the problems confronting us now is the linguistic division and the moment it takes place all will be over. It is difficult now to stem the tide and partition has to be made. His Excellency has mentioned in his Address that as soon as the report of Mr. Justice Wanchoo is accepted by the Government, which is now under consideration by the Centre, and decisions are taken, they will be given effect to immediately, so that the new State might come into being with the minimum delay. But, all the same, we are equally anxious that what goes away from the residuary Madras State should be as strong as what is left behind. We cannot have a division with our neighbour weak for the reason that problems will crop up after partition. I think that considerable goodwill is required on both sides today at least for jointly solving the problems with which we will be confronted. In the circumstances, I would rather prefer to appeal to all the members concerned to exercise the greatest restraint possible until we part as friends and everything that takes place hereafter takes place in an atmosphere of goodwill and peace to all concerned. Let us not show our anxiety to get rid of our Andhra brethren as quickly as they are anxious to get away from us. Let us feel that we should be sorry to lose them. Let them also feel that the great Madras State that we jointly built up can never be our dream of the future. Now we are taking up additional responsibility of solving our problems without accusing others for all our problems as we have always been doing. Of course, it is easy to point out that somebody is responsible for our misfortunes. Famines either in Tamil Nad, Andhra, or Malabar or South Kanara cannot be the product of what our Government or any

9-10
a.m.

[Sri T. Anantha Pai] [10th March 1953]

Government does. It is all God's will. Together we have tried to solve the problems, but I do not know of the future. Still we shall have many problems to solve perhaps. I only wish that it will be given to us all to solve them jointly; rather than creating some more problems, we should try to solve some of the problems that are confronting us today.

"Sir, mention has been made of conditions of cyclone and famine in Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts. For the past so many years we have had this misfortune of having famines and cyclones in one part of the country or the other, particularly in the Madras State. Madras State, which is one of the biggest in the Indian Union, has found that at one time or another during the year it had problems of famine either on account of too little of rain or sometimes too much of it, as it happened in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli. And in spite of all our best efforts we found that the resources we had built up for meeting such contingencies had fast disappeared and we do not know how exactly we are going to solve these problems, if heaven forbid, these famines and cyclones are to continue. It looks as if today in a Big State if there is famine in one part of the country, it is not so much the people who are affected that suffer as those who are not affected by it, for some reason or other. I am not casting any aspersion when I say that if there is famine in Rayalaseema—in fact the House and all of us naturally would be busy about the problem of Rayalaseema—and, if there is cyclone in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli, the House will be busy discussing problems of Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli so much so, the rest of the districts which are fortunate enough to escape its havoc seem to be feeling that unless they all have also famine and cyclone their difficulties will not be appreciated by the Government. I have heard that cyclones and famines have been moving from one part of the country to another. From Andhra they moved to Malabar and some hon. Members observed yesterday that they had left their traces in Tamil Nad too. I wish we do not have anything of the kind in South Kanara, though if we have them sometimes the Government would give greater attention, because only then pointed attention would be drawn to problems facing us. But, what I personally feel is—of course, I am not minimising the situation either in Malabar, Tamil Nad or Rayalaseema—today the Madras State has to take into account what has happened in the past three or four years. They have had experience of famines, cyclones and the relief that has been sought. What has been done by the Government has always been felt to be very little and people say that the Government have not done enough; politicians say that the Government have not done enough. But, I think with the experience that the Government have gained, with the criticisms that have been made on the floor of the House, it should be possible for the Government to go into the question of famine and the possible help that they have to render in future, as expeditiously as possible. Such experience must not be lost. I wish to point out to the House that some suitable machinery has to be constituted so that conditions created by famines during the last four or five years may be studied and

10th March 1953] [Sri T. Anantha Pai]

suitable measures, if not to prevent, at least to cure the disease, might be taken as early as possible, because we find that the famines have become a regular feature unfortunately not only in this State, but all over the country. In fact the Famine Commission that was appointed some time ago went round the country and found to their greatest surprise that every State came forward with its difficulties of famine and starvation. They would have found that they had nothing to choose between one State and another and every State required help in this matter. Of course, when famine comes whatever help or assistance that the Government could render would be very little. In a vast country like ours, in addition to Government help, much of the burden of assistance should be borne by the people and only the people have a right to ask the Government to see that all possible assistance is given and their work subsidised and supplemented.

“ Now, Sir, even during famine our State took a very bold step in decontrolling food. Perhaps it came as a surprise to the rest of the country and to the economists who thought that nothing was possible without control of food. That Madras of all the States, a State which was considered deficit, should have taken upon itself this experiment and taken the bold decision to decontrol food does immense credit to the Hon. Chief Minister and the other Members of the Cabinet. I am not saying that to-day the food prices are sufficiently low or that all our expectations have been fulfilled. I do not think the success or otherwise of this policy can be measured with reference to the price fluctuations that have taken place as a result of that policy. It has to be judged with reference to the welcome given by the people. Everywhere I asked the people whether they wanted the reimposition of controls, and the only answer that I got was that they did not want it. Perhaps they would like to have food cheaper than what it is to-day. But that is quite different from saying that physical controls should be reintroduced. If there can be a State-controlled economy with an integrated control over everything just as there is in the country which the Members opposite are holding as a model, perhaps people might not welcome it. But we were having control of certain things only, and that was bound to fail. During the days of control, people did not get all the food that they wanted. Though they were given ration cards, very often they had to go without ration. Food was moved from one place to another, and there was wastage in the process of transport and due to faulty storage. It was not as if the State as a whole was deficit. If Malabar and other deficit districts had been supplied with rice imported from outside the State, the other districts need not have suffered the rigours of control. There can be no two opinions that as a result of control, degeneration set in in our morals and everything was tending to be corrupt. To-day decontrol has come as an incentive to grow more food. I am not saying that the present high prices should be allowed to continue. I know that to-day movement of foodgrains takes place because the price in one place is a little bit higher than that in another place. I know that a considerable quantity of foodgrains is

9-20
a.m.

[Sri T. Anantha Pai] [10th March 1953]

moving from South Kanara to Malabar, because the price in Malabar is a little bit higher. There will not be any danger if the movement is within the State itself. But if there is smuggling of foodgrains from South Kanara to Goa, stern measures will have to be taken to put it down, as otherwise our stock will be depleted. With the stocks that the Government have on hand, they must enter the open market whenever the price goes up even as a challenge to the merchants if they do not reduce the price. I feel that some stern measures will have to be taken to put down the price. The people are strongly in favour of decontrol. They have been freed from the harrassment of food officials and they feel that a great weight has been lifted off their shoulders. Instead of reintroducing control, the Government should see that the price is brought down. There are fair price shops. During the question-hour yesterday, objection was raised to the term 'fair price'. It is very difficult to define 'fair price'. If the designation is changed to 'relief shops', I suppose the objection is met.

"I turn to the problem of agriculture. In a predominantly agricultural country like ours, agricultural industry ought to attract our greatest attention. Whatever be our population, food has got to be produced. The problem in this State is to intensify agricultural operations so that on every acre of land we can grow much more than what we are doing to-day. Production per acre in our country is much lower than in other countries. By adopting scientific methods of agriculture and by using improved strains of seeds and better manure, I think it is quite possible to increase production. I wish that production committees are formed in every village. They should see how best to improve agriculture by demonstration, by running of model farms and by other means. The Government should only give them such assistance as they need and permit the sale of improved seeds and better manure through the agency of these committees. If Government interference is reduced and the people are helped to help themselves, that will create the necessary enthusiasm and climate for development.

"I now turn to irrigation projects. No new irrigation projects are taken up and work on the existing projects is being slowed down. I feel that slowing down of any irrigation project on the ground of want of money is not quite a sound policy. Greatest economy can be effected not by slowing down the projects but by completing the work with the minimum loss of time so that water could be let into the fields and the production increased thereby. Works are being slowed down indiscriminately. I wish that particularly irrigation schemes are completed as expeditiously as possible, even by borrowing the required money, if necessary. The Government raised a loan from the people for the specific purpose of executing the Manimuthar Project. There cannot be any excuse for not taking up the project on the ground of want of money. The Government will have to find the money and see that the project is completed. I say this with emphasis because this will ultimately decide whether it is worthwhile for the people to lend to the Government for projects which they want to be

10th March 1953] [Sri T. Anantha Pai]

executed. I want that funds borrowed for a specific purpose should be utilized for that purpose only, and that purpose should be fulfilled as quickly as possible.

"So far as electricity schemes are concerned, the Government are trying to manage with the limited resources available. Whatever be our conception of a Welfare State, we have got to clearly understand that unless we have got the necessary resources, we cannot make much headway. It is a matter of choice of preferences. The common conception is that the resources of a Government are unlimited. If only the people are made to understand that ultimately the resources of the Government have to come from the pockets of individuals, it will reduce the pressure which many hon. Members bring to bear on the Government for taking up this scheme or that. That does not mean that the interests of particular regions should be neglected. For instance, Malabar and South Kanara want irrigation facilities so that they may become self-sufficient in food. There is no scope for any big reservoirs or major irrigation schemes there. So minor irrigation works should be taken up wherever possible.

"Now I come to the question of ports. Our State has many important ports on the East Coast as well as on the West Coast. Though it is said that we have one of the best port administrations in the country, it cannot be said that much effort has been put forth to develop the ports on the East Coast as well as on the West Coast. The officer who was appointed by the Central Government to survey the minor ports has recommended immediate hydrographic surveys of ports like Mangalore, Malpe, Kakinada, Narasapur and Tuticorin. I wish that this Government urge the Central Government to carry out the survey. I want that every one of our ports should be sufficiently developed so that the people in the hinterland may make the maximum use of them. Mere development of ports without connecting them with suitable railways and roads will not be of much use. I do hope that the hydrographic surveys will be carried out in respect of the ports of Kozhikode, Malpe and Mangalore and that top priority will be given for laying the roads connecting these ports with the interior places, so that we could make the ports really as useful as we want them to be.

"After Tuticorin, Mangalore happens to be a very important port from the point of view of trade. The people of Mangalore have had a desire that they should have their own port developed and they should be allowed to constitute their own port trust. They have undertaken to tax themselves, by increasing their landing and shipping dues. When they have expressed that they would be able to look after the development of the port and provide the amenities, I think the State can as well transfer that responsibility to them provided it is not inconsistent with its own duties and responsibilities to a private agency—I mean a semi-Government agency like the port trust. But at the same time I would like to appeal that in forming the port trust the cost of the hydrographic survey that is taking place at Poona to effect improvements

9-30
a.m.

[Sri T. Anantha Pai] [10th March 1953]

at Mangalore is not saddled on to the port trust, and that the port trust is enabled to begin with a clean slate with no assets and no liabilities. If the State thinks that it can transfer to the port trust the expenditure that has been incurred, I am afraid that it would be a bad beginning for the proposed port trust administration.

"I now come to community projects. We have had, after we attained independence, great development taking place in the country. Nobody can deny that we have made tremendous progress. Our desire is that we should have progressed more, but that is a different matter. We have achieved so much progress within such a short time subjecting ourselves to all sorts of difficulties. The truth is that we can be proud of what has actually taken place. Big projects have sprung up all over the country. But so far as the common man is concerned, whatever happens in some parts of the country, cannot appeal to him. He may say 'if water flows somewhere, how does it help me so long as it does not flow into my field; what is the use of big roads in some parts of the country; if my village is not improved, they are not going to serve my purpose.' Unless we make the common man feel that he is a partner in the great drama that is taking place in this enterprise, which all the citizens should embark on, I do not think we can create sufficient enthusiasm in him to shoulder his responsibility. The community projects provide a real solution to this. At present we have selected a particular group of villages which give sufficient scope to show the enterprise of the people and their desire to take up responsibility for building up dams, constructing bridges and executing irrigation projects. The success of this experiment will ultimately decide what sort of village economy we will have in our country. We ought to revive the old spirit of joining together and working in co-operation. Otherwise I do not think it would be possible for us to solve most of our problems. I know that it is proposed to increase the number of blocks this year. These should be taken up in the very districts where the community projects have now been implemented. By doing so, we may minimise the overhead expenditure to the extent of 25 per cent on administrative personnel, etc. In some villages where community projects are introduced we find that it is necessary to create enthusiasm in the people. I ask, if in other villages and other parts of the State there are people who are building public schools, putting up roads, and executing irrigation schemes at their own expense, or are prepared to bear a portion of the expenses, why should not the Government come forward and say 'we appreciate your work, and we will help you.'? Why should Government help be restricted to firka development areas and community projects? Wherever there is enthusiasm, a spirit of service and co-operation, that must be taken note of by Government and harnessed and utilised before it dies out in dejection or desperation.

"I now come to the problem of the handloom industry, which in our State, is one of the most important problems confronting us.

10th March 1953]

[Sri T. Anantha Pai]

One out of every ten families is supposed to be that of the handloom weaver. As long as this problem is not solved satisfactorily, it shall be a drag on the economy of South India. This problem of the handloom industry is not very much appreciated by people in other States, because it is not a problem that confronts them. They feel that the problem can be solved by starting more mills and selling more mill cloth so that people can have ample cloth. But the difficulty in this process is this. In a country like ours, where thousands of people are engaged in a cottage industry, it is very difficult to throw people out of employment so that the machinery of production can become more efficient or that we can stand on a par with other countries. In any country, however progressive it may be, we have no right to throw men out of employment unless we are in a position to provide them with alternative employment. We cannot deny any man bread even though he ought to be able to adjust himself in some cottage industry. It is a very difficult thing to bring into existence cottage industries unless we give the necessary encouragement to the industries that are already in existence and we try to see that these industries adjust themselves in the growing economy of the country. I think the problem of the handloom industry will be a serious drag on our planning for the future. Of course, there was a time when the handloom industry did not face this problem, because then there used to be hand-weaving side by side with hand-spinning. All weavers who spun their own yarn wove it into cloth, and there was some sort of adjustment between hand-spinning and hand-weaving. When the mills came into existence producing yarn, the number of handlooms multiplied, with the result that to-day to bring about co-ordination between supply of yarn and the weaving of cloth, has become a problem. Mills would naturally like to see that the yarn they sell to the handlooms is as costly as possible so that the handloom cloth may not compete with the mill cloth. The Government have recommended to the Central Government that the cost of the yarn supplied by the mills to the handloom weavers must not be more than the rate at which the mills supply their own weaving departments. While there is every justification for it, I think, from a long-range point of view, it would be necessary to establish co-operatives connected with handloom weavers which can take up the responsibility of manufacturing yarn and supplying them to the various handloom units that are working under them, until they take to electricity and convert their handlooms into powerlooms for more efficient production. Unless that is done, I do not think we can for long compel the mills to supply yarn at a particular rate without upsetting their economy. Side by side, it shall be laid down that handloom weavers during their spare time must also try to spin yarn with their hands and convert the yarn into cloth and bring that to the market. Ultimately the cost to the consumer may appear to be very high. Are the people to pay a higher price for handloom cloth and khadi cloth than what they pay for the textiles coming out of the mills? The Government must think of an efficient marketing organisation to take these products at standard prices

[Sri T. Anantha Pai] [10th March 1953]

and even undersell them—10 to 25 per cent less. This would enable the consumer to buy cloth at a lower rate, and at the same time we will be putting something into the pockets of the people for doing an honest and straightforward job. I do not think any help given to them in any other manner would long endure or would be of very great advantage to them.

“The problem of unemployment is not confined to the handloom weavers only. As has been pointed out in one of the amendments, the problem of the middle class people is a growing and a serious one. The middle classes have been the backbone of democracy in every country no less than in ours. But there is the fundamental difficulty in the organization of the middle class. In a middle class family if one man earns, five or six hang on to him. Whatever be the price level, unless this fundamental defect is removed, it would not be possible to increase the income of the family and enable them to maintain a particular standard of life. The alternative seems to me to bring into existence an organization of cottage industries manufacturing articles—all hand-made—out of local raw material. Women at home during their spare time should be engaged in the manufacture of these articles. There should be an organization to supply the raw material and purchase the finished products. Thus, we can afford a supplemental income to every family in order that they may at least maintain their present standard of living. If a beginning in this direction is made in some districts, I am sure many of the middle class women will co-operate, and this will, to that extent, stabilise that unit, which is the backbone of the economy in the country.

“I now come to Public Health. We regret very much that we cannot spend more money on public health. Public health requires considerable amount of expenditure as we spend on education. The Government are trying to build hospitals. But they are proving costly. The only solution to the problem for the present is to encourage private nursing homes and enable doctors to go to every village until the ideal clinics or hospitals of the Government come into being. If that is done, this country will not suffer. From that point of view, any effort made by, or any encouragement given to, any individual to spread medical facilities everywhere by training and providing doctors would go a long way in solving our public health problem. In spite of all shortcomings, I must congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Health on whatever he has done.

“Then, coming to the question of education, the problem seems to centre round adult education. But there are differences of opinion on this matter. Are we not spending a lot of money on adult education when more than 50 per cent of our school-going children are not provided facilities for elementary education? According to the Directive Principles of State Policy enunciated in the Constitution, we are required to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years, within a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution. To-day we find that lack of finance also stands in

10th March 1953] [Sri T. Anantha Pai]

the way. In spite of the fact that Madras, when compared to any other State, is now spending the heaviest amount on education, that is, three and a half annas out of every rupee, we are not able to provide schools for the education of more than 50 per cent of our children of school-going age. In spite of the fact that we are spending Rs. 7.5 crores annually—may be the private agencies are spending another Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 4 crores to supplement that amount—only 50 per cent of our children of school-going age are able to go to school. At the same time, the teachers whose lot, of course, cannot be considered to be very happy, naturally feel that their emoluments must be increased. The problem facing the State is whether they should increase the emoluments of the teachers and thereby the cost of education or whether they should provide more schools so that more and more children may get educated. In this connection, I would make a suggestion. Where the percentage of attendance in schools to-day is more than 75 so far as children of school-going age are concerned, I request that with a little effort the attendance of such children may be made compulsory so that 75 per cent may be increased to 100 per cent. With little expense it is quite possible because we are already having the existing schools and the existing teachers and only a little effort is needed on the part of the school authorities and the teachers to go to every house in the neighbourhood, induce the people to send their children to the school and see that the strength of the school is enhanced. If that is done, the school will also become more useful and the problem of imparting primary education will be solved to some extent at least. I wish this suggestion of mine is considered very seriously. Naturally, so long as the problem of primary education does not get the necessary fillip, I do not think it would be wise to spend a lot of money on adult education, because a child who does not have the benefit of education to-day is going to add to the problem of adult education to-morrow. So, in referring to adult education, I would rather request that serious consideration be given to the question of primary education.

"Then, Sir, I must refer to the panchayat elections. It has been said that panchayat elections, however satisfactorily they might have been conducted, have not been conducted, as well as they ought to have been. Sir, after the Constitution came into force and when the General Elections took place, we told the people that it was their fundamental right to vote as they liked. But after that, what happened in the municipal elections or the panchayat elections? It does not lie with us to tell the same people that their rights and privileges in election to the local bodies are different."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is over. How long will he take to finish his speech?"

* SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—"I will conclude in one minute, Sir. I hope that the same thing which occurred in the panchayat elections will not be repeated hereafter. So far as the district board elections are concerned, I do not mind the appointment of

[Sri T. Anantha Pai] [10th March 1953]

Special Officers for the district boards nor the efforts made at improving their financial resources. But the elections should be held on the basis of the same rules as are framed under the Representation of the People Act so that the electorate may feel that its rights of voting are the same, to whatever body the elections are held. I am sorry, Sir, that I have taken one more minute than the time allotted to me. Thank you, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Amendments to this motion on the Governor's Address will be received only up to 11 o'clock to-day. I also find that too many amendments have already been given notice of and I think I will have to choose one or two comprehensive amendments and ask the House to have a discussion on them. However, I would request hon. Members not to give notice of too many amendments. The general discussion on the Motion of Thanks for the Governor's Address will go on till 12 noon. The hon. Members who have given notice of amendments will then be asked to formally move them. The decision as to whether all or only one or two comprehensive amendments are to be allowed to be moved will depend upon the number of amendments that are given notice of."

* SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion. The Mover of the motion, Sri Anantha Pai, has been very exhaustive and eloquent also. At this stage, when I have not had the benefit of the constructive criticisms of the Opposition, I do not think I could very much contribute to this debate. But by way of supporting what my hon. Friend, Sri Anantha Pai, has said, I will try to think aloud and thereby contribute to this debate."

"The Address of the Governor has mentioned about the action against the Police Force in Madras City. It is said that firm action was taken in the matter. I would add that this action was taken after a very generous gesture on the part of the Hon. the Chief Minister. If only the Police Force had been properly led, they could have accepted that generous gesture and avoided this action against them and, what is more, they could also have had their Union recognized. The whole thing has been lost by the poor Police having been misled. In this connection, I would certainly like to pay a tribute to the Hon. the Chief Minister for the generous way in which he has dealt with the situation."

"Now, during the period between the last Address by the Governor and the present one, there have been two big natural visitations in this State. One is the almost endemic famine and the other is the cyclone. The cyclone in the Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts was very unprecedented both in its intensity and in its devastating effect. It would not be out of place to pay a handsome tribute to the Collectors and the staff and all the non-officials who co-operated in affording relief to the afflicted. I would suggest on this occasion that the relief measures, though they have been adequate, could have been more reasonably apportioned to the various afflicted areas. There have been complaints

10th March 1953] [Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar]

that relief has not been properly afforded to certain areas. Proper assessment of the relief needed could not have been made on the occurrence of the emergency and this disparity is inevitable. But I hope by and by this disparity will be repaired. But I find, if I may say subject to correction, that political capital is being made out of this disparity and there have been complaints that some parties have been saying that on account of their pressure, more relief has been afforded to certain areas than other areas. I think it is not very wholesome to make capital out of the frustrated state of mind of the afflicted people. It would have been better if the whole thing had been looked at from the national point of view rather than from the party point of view. It is said that much relief measures have not been taken for rehabilitating the plantations and orchards that have been devastated. I would suggest that a Vanamahotsava campaign should be started in the district of Tanjore. I think the Government have already moved in the matter and have given a lakh coconut seedlings. I hope this is only the beginning. I believe a Vanamahotsava campaign in Tanjore district will surely restore that district once again to its original richness and plenty for which it has been famous.

9-50
a.m.

"I would like to refer to the other visitation, viz., an almost endemic famine. It looked from yesterday's questions and answers that famine started from the Ceded Districts and was perambulating throughout the State and spreading into Malabar also. In this connection, I would like to point out that almost all the districts in this State have been experiencing famine. The fact is that some of the leaders from some districts were very vocal and they were heard. For instance, Ceded Districts have always been in the picture. But, places like Malabar, Chingleput, South Arcot, Madurai, and Ramanathapuram have not been in the picture at all, as the leaders from these areas were not so vocal. Anyway, it is a fact that these districts have also been experiencing acute famine. The relief measures taken by the Government are, however, very welcome. This is an occasion when we should step up our production. This is the proper occasion to take ameliorative measures which will result in increased production. A sort of movement to start relief works which will be of permanent use to the community has to be planned for the entire State.

"On account of the drought that we have been experiencing all these five years, one imperative need in every village is the supply of drinking-water. The Five-Year Plan gives top priority to Agriculture. I do not know the position in other States. So far as this State is concerned, I would suggest that supply of drinking-water to the rural population in particular must receive the same priority as Agriculture. We cannot call ourselves a civilised State unless we are able to give protected—if not scientifically protected, at least tolerably protected—water to every Harijan, fisherman and other poor people in the villages. There are many Harijans in villages who do not have any drinking-water, in their villages. They have to walk long distances to get a little quantity of drinking-water. In summer they have to go without this little quantity also.

[Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar] [10th March 1953]

Then we come to electricity. The failure of the monsoon has not only affected irrigation sources but also the scope of lifting water for irrigation through electricity. Half of our electric energy is produced by the Hydro-electric system and when water goes down in our reservoirs which give electricity, then the whole economic movement is given a sort of brake as it were. On account of the cut in electricity, industrial output has to go slow and very many extension schemes for irrigation have to be stopped. All this means that in spite of our having electricity, we are not able to produce foodgrains at a time when Nature has failed us. May I suggest that all the cities have black-out as was done during war-time and the energy that could be conserved thus may be spared for industry and irrigation?

Coming to the Community Projects, with all respect to the organisers, I have to state that the areas selected last time for the community projects are not the best that could be thought of. Perhaps the six areas were taken up in a haphazard manner. One test that had been put before those people who selected the areas was that there should be scope for irrigation. I wish to state subject to correction that in one community project area there are irrigation facilities and the problem there is how to drain excess water. I understand there are a lot of mosquitoes. The Project Officers have to do research in filariasis rather than in intensive Agriculture. There has been some mistake in the selection of areas. Six blocks have to be selected in the coming year, and I suggest that other areas which are more suitable may be taken up. Of course, there is the argument that contiguous areas, that is, areas which are contiguous to those where there are community projects already, must be taken first. But in these days people have become conscious of their needs and have become vocal and demonstrate for their needs. So we cannot make them wait till the experiment is found to be successful in certain areas. It is bound to be successful especially when we spend so many crores on it. It is better we take other areas, particularly backward areas, before we think of going to contiguous areas. Of the six areas to be selected in the coming year, three may have assured sources of irrigation and the other three should be completely backward areas. Our experiment can stand a test only if we are able to make the life of the people in the backward areas really pleasant and tolerable. Therefore I suggest to the Government that the areas that they are going to select in the coming year must be independent backward areas and must not be those that are contiguous to areas where they already have these community projects.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair at this stage.)

"Sir, much criticism has been levelled against the rural welfare scheme all these years. I believe that rural welfare scheme has come to stay in this State. What the people need is to see that they stand on their own legs, and work for what all they want with the minimum help from the Government or local bodies. They should not have the attitude of bending on their knees and

10th March 1953] [Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar]

begging for help from the Government or other outside agencies. This scheme has created a spirit among the people that they can have what all they want with their own maximum effort and with some help from Government or other outside agencies. This message from those people should spread to other firkas without impairing the efficiency of the Firka Development Scheme. The scheme can be very rapidly extended to other firkas also.

“ Then about the handloom question. Mr. Anantha Pai has said very many good things about how the handloom question can be solved. My impression is that this is an unending problem. With the competition between the mill and the handloom and the vagaries in the market both for cotton goods and yarn inside and outside this country, it is bound to present an unending problem. But it is not insoluble. I feel that a sort of automatically adjustable balance should be effected between the interests of the handloom and the mill. Though the Madras Government have not actually tackled the problem, they have started in the right direction, viz., asking for reservation of production of dhoties and sarees for the handloom industry. I wish the Central Government appreciate our difficulties better and respond to the request of the Government of Madras.

10
a.m.

“ Next, Sir, I come to elections to panchayats. I quite understand that it is not possible to have secret ballot in all cases of elections to panchayats. Where there are very small villages, provision of secret ballot would mean a colossal expenditure. We have a sordid picture of some panchayats with a population of 3,000 or 4,000 and having six or seven wards, being asked to elect panchayatdars by show of hands. Recently I had occasion to visit two or three such big villages where elections were marred by factions and ill-feelings. Respectable people refused to come out and vote. If the Government cannot straightway introduce the secret ballot system in these bigger minor panchayats, they can at least post some observers to see that elections are properly conducted. I hope Government will attend to this matter.

“ Then comes election to the district boards. We have lengthened the life of the district boards up to June or so of this year. Now, from the Address of the Governor, we find that the district boards are going to be scrapped and Special Officers appointed to be in charge of these. I do not know the reasons which prompted the Government to take such action. I wish they had taken courage to leave the question to the voters to decide. Perhaps, the impending separation of the Andhra State has made them cease thinking in terms of my suggestion. I would, however, make this request. If the Andhra State is going to be formed early, I would like the Government to defer the idea of scrapping the district boards and appointing Special Officers.

“ Sir, I come next to the Tanjore Tenancy legislation. I would say that it has been a success. There are certain irregularities which cannot be remedied all at once. There have been certain difficulties which cannot be solved overnight. Human nature being what it is, it is very easy to catch hold of loopholes

[Sri N. Rama'krishna Ayyar] [10th March 1953]

and exploit the situation and the really essentially good nature of man does not assert itself in such situations. If it had, then we could have had this Act work better. Sir, the mirasdars have had the benefit of higher price of paddy and so they could not have any grouse about the increased wages. I would go one step further and request the mirasidars to come out with handsome help to the Government in their relief measures and earn a permanent seat in the hearts of the kisans. That the Act has been successful in Tanjore is evidenced by the demand on the part of the kisans of neighbouring districts, particularly South Arcot, for the extension of the Act to those places. This is a piece of legislation which should be viewed from the standpoint of the future. In fact, I know that the Tanjore Tenancy Act falls much short of what it should be if it could be fixed into the future agricultural economy of our State. Anyway, a beginning has been made and let me appeal to all mirasidars not to confront the conciliation officers with orders and proceedings which are *fait accompli*. They should wait and see the moral effects which this Act has had on the kisans and then they would reap all the benefits that will follow from the interest the kisans will evince.

“ Lastly, Sir, I come to basic education. Basic education has come to stay. There is no use of waiting for a report about its working. Basic education is good. Not only it is good but it is the thing that we want. When that is so, we should try to push through the scheme. Therefore, the Government should see that within the next five years all schools come under the Basic Education system.”

* SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Motion of Thanks moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Anantha Pai, I feel, Sir, tht Government and particularly, the Hon. the Chief Minister, deserve to be congratulated by all sections of the House on the very able manner in which the affairs of the State have been conducted during the last nine months and more. During this period the State has gone through very troublous and hard times. We had many trials and tribulations and all these we have been able to get over because we had a really tall personality at the helm of affairs of this State. As you know, Sir, when our leader took up the responsibility of leading this Government, there was considerable confusion and chaos. Nobody knew what would happen and there was despondency all over. People felt that the Congress Party which was returned not with an absolute majority was not likely to form the Government and that the other Independents and groups and parties would rally round the Communist party and form a Government. Fortunately, we have been saved from this catastrophe and now we have Rajaji at the helm of affairs. He has been able to form a strong and stable Government. He has been able to give us a peaceful and fairly liberal Government. He has introduced various measures of reform in the last eight or nine months which have proved very popular. To quote some of them, we have had the abolition of food control. Control was most irksome. Very few people liked it. Everybody wanted food but

10th March 1953] [Sri C. Rajam Ramasami]

did not like control. Rajaji was able to understand the psychology of the people and he decided that if he decontrolled food, people would be happy. Decontrol has worked well. I know that all sections of the people are really happy that decontrol has come about. I know, from personal knowledge in my constituency, the poor people welcome it. During the period of control the rations that were given were hardly enough for four days in a week; for the remaining days the people had to buy their rations in the black-market. Of course the poor people now get their requirements from the fair price shops even though the quota is not sufficient; to supplement it, they buy their requirements in the open market without being caught by the Police. There is not that irksome bother of people having to go to rationing offices for ration cards and going to ration shops to get not even half their requirements. So, Sir, the policy has really succeeded and people are satisfied.

“ Then, Sir, the Chief Minister, granted a series of concessions to the non-gazetted officers and teachers. The non-gazetted officers had been complaining that they were not receiving sufficient emoluments. They were not happy. Their lot was miserable. Government decided on granting certain concessions to them. Similar concessions were also granted to the teachers. All these popular measures have really appealed to the people and they are really very happy that such a state of affairs has come into being in this State. 10-10 a.m.

“ In regard to the handloom weavers, Rajaji was the first to recognize the great hardships they were undergoing. As you know and as the hon. Members are aware there was a heavy glut in the market. There was overproduction of handloom cloth. The handloom co-operative societies were unable to market them and practically there was everywhere too much of handloom cloth. Rajaji felt that some sort of reservation of the manufacture of bordered dhoties and saris would meet the situation. Though this compromise formula has been agreed to by the Centre and to a certain extent conceded by right-thinking men that some measure should be introduced to make the handloom weavers earn a living wage and make the industry flourishing, substantial help is yet to come from the Centre. I hope the Central Government will soon realize that some speedy action is required in this regard.

“ I must make a personal reference in regard to the improvement of conditions of slum-dwellers in Madras City. But for Rajaji, all these people would have been evicted from their dwellings long long ago and thrown on the streets. Luckily, Rajaji introduced a new theory in regard to the improvement of slums. He suggested that the dwellers should be settled where they were and they should be given amenities such as lighting, drainage, drinking-water and so on. On these lines one or two of the slums have been improved in Madras City and people there are happy. The hundreds and thousands of people living in the slums of Madras City are really grateful to Rajaji for the gesture he has shown to them and the novel method he has found for the improvement of slums in the City. The Central Government to whom the Corporation of

[Sri C. Rajam Ramasami] [10th March 1953]

Madras have applied for a loan of one and a half crores of rupees, should be pressed hard to grant the loan for improvement of slums. Unless the metropolis is improved and made to look really pretty the State cannot be said to have progressed much. I hope the Government of Madras would exert every possible pressure on the Central Government and get the loan of one and a half crores of rupees asked for by the Corporation of Madras for improving the slums granted.

"In regard to the City Police, I have some personal knowledge of the affair and I know full well how the strike was inspired by vested interests. Subsequently when Rajaji offered certain terms of compromise, even those were rejected by the people leading the strike. Luckily, discipline, which is the most important thing in a Police force, was upheld and the authorities were able to establish order and discipline among the ranks in a few days. I hope there will be no recurrence of such indiscipline or disloyalty in a service whose task it is to maintain law and order.

"In regard to the City water-supply, no mention has been made in the Address as to what Government propose to do to improve the water-supply to the City. Luckily, we had rains and there is now sufficient water in the reservoir. If the rains should fail in the future, I believe, we will again suffer from scarcity of water-supply. Some permanent arrangement should be thought of by the Government to ensure regular water-supply for the City. Government ought to help the Corporation with adequate grants to install mechanical filters. In a big city like Madras we have no proper machinery for rapid filtration of water. The present process is too slow. Rapid mechanical filters ought to be introduced so that greater quantities could be released through the water mains of the City. I hope the Government will consider this request of the Corporation and see that money is found for implementing the above.

"In regard to the City Improvement Trust, I feel this body has not been working on right lines. It is all right to have formed the Trust and made them acquire lands, form plots and sell them as sites for building houses. But they are now building tenements spending lakhs of rupees. This is not the function of the Improvement Trust. It is enough if they widen the roads, construct parks, widen thoroughfares, acquire waste lands, improve them and sell them as house-sites. But instead, the Trust is now engaged in large-scale constructions of houses in Todhunter Nagar, Saidapet and other places. I feel Government ought not to allow the Trust to invest so much money on houses. Once houses are built, the question of allotment and other things come in. With this crop up favouritism and other malpractices. It is therefore enough if the work of the Trust is limited to acquiring lands, forming roads, improving thoroughfares and so on.

"We are all happy, Sir, the Central Government have now decided to form the Andhra State without the City of Madras. On the question of making Madras City the guest Capital of the Andhra State, even as a temporary measure, I think, people outside as well

10th March 1953] [Sri C. Rajam Ramasami]

as members of this House are agreed that location of the Andhra Capital in the Madras City even as a temporary measure will be fraught with dangerous consequences. We all know that it is the view of a very large section of the people of this City. Practically everyone here is a well-wisher of the Andhra people. Nobody wants to chuck them out and make them look for premises in different parts of the State. But I feel Madras City can under no circumstances be allowed to be the capital of Andhra State, even as a temporary measure, because it will create very serious problems and there will be lot of trouble afterwards if Madras City is made the temporary Capital of Andhra State. I think Rajaji is right when he said that if the capital of Andhra State is located even as a temporary measure in Madras City, all the Tamil Nad members of the Legislature would be compelled to reconsider their position in the State Assembly. I feel, Sir, that the Communist Party and all right-thinking Members of this House will support the suggestion that the temporary capital of the Andhra State should not be located in Madras City under any circumstances.

“ Then, Sir, we have had and are still having serious power shortages in Madras State. The reservoirs in all the three systems, the Pykara, the Mettur and the Papanasam are all depleted. For the last one month, the Mettur and Papanasam generators are practically producing no electricity. The result is, there is large-scale power cut of 75 per cent. From 1st March practically all the mills have stopped production. Many mills have acquired their own power generating sets. The Government ought to do something about this. They have not applied their mind seriously at all to solve this problem. This has been occurring time and again. The Government must make some other arrangements for generating power and supplying it to the users. They can install diesel generating units one at Tiruchirappalli, one at Nagapattinam, one at Cuddalore and generate about 2,000 K.W. each which would be enough to tide over emergencies. Government should think about this seriously. It is no use saying ‘The will of God is there. There is no rain. So face the power cut and also the fall in production’. It is all wrong.

“ With these words I thank you once again for giving me an opportunity to support this motion.”

* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Governor's Address has covered a very large number of points. But still scope is there for some of us to make certain comments regarding certain omissions affecting some vital problems of the State. Sir, in paragraph 3 of his Address the Governor has made a fleeting reference to the formation of the Andhra State and the impending publication of the Report of Sri Justice Wanchoo. How I wish, Sir, that His Excellency as the constitutional Head of the State had indicated something to this House as to the feelings and inclinations of this Government regarding the City of Madras and the border areas in the State, disputed and claimed by either. It may be a matter of policy or diplomacy on the part of the Head of

10-20
a.m.

[Sri V. R. Nagarajan] [10th March 1953]

the State not to tell anything specific regarding this aspect of the matter, but a large number of people both in this House and outside would have derived considerable satisfaction and pleasure if some categorical statement had been made by His Excellency regarding the retention of the City of Madras and the inclusion of certain taluks in the Chittoor district in the residuary State.

“ Paragraph 4 of His Excellency's Address refers to firm action having been taken against the Police force in the City. Sir, however much we would like to quell any unconstitutional uprising from the lower ranks of the administration of the State, I would respectfully submit that it is also necessary to allow them sufficient privileges and safeguards so that they may represent their grievances to their superiors. In the normal course of circumstances, it would not be possible for subordinates in the administrative set-up in this or in any other State and especially in the inferior police ranks, to air their grievances by direct approach to their superior officers. So, Sir, it becomes an imperative necessity for this House which has got a solid duty to perform by the lower ranks of the services, to see that none of their grievances goes unheard.

“ Sir, reference has also been made to the retention of fair price shops. The Government have been adopting a vacillating policy at least in regard to some districts in the State. My humble submission is that the food situation in the State has not yet improved. All districts are not on a par regarding food supplies. Starvation and famine are still reigning supreme in several districts in the south. Therefore, it is necessary to retain the fair price shops, as the Government have of late decided to do, and assure adequate supplies of rice to the middle and lower-middle class people at reasonable prices and not at prices obtaining in the open market. It will take some time for our agriculturists to make good harvest and till then the Government must be able to tide over the food situation.

“ In paragraph 7 of the Address, His Excellency has been pleased to observe that agriculture continues to engage the attention of the Government. This is a statement which is constantly made and we do not know whether sufficient attention is being paid to agriculture which is the main occupation of our people. It is high time that we rivet our attention solely to agriculture and agricultural reforms. There should be no more subdivisions and fragmentations of land. The number of agriculturists is dwindling day by day. What with all the ills obtaining in our country, agriculturists are not able to make headway and seasonal conditions also are failing continuously. Therefore, Sir, it is very essential that we should carry out land reforms as early as possible, remove the burdens on the agriculturists and show them the right way to prosperity.

“ In regard to irrigation and power schemes, His Excellency has been pleased to say that owing to financial stringency and consequent upon the imminent formation of the Andhra State, we would not be in a position to push through the existing schemes or take up new schemes. Anyway, having regard to the appalling

10th March 1953]

[Sri V. R. Nagarajan]

conditions obtaining in several of the districts, especially in Tamil Nad, the districts of Madurai, South Arcot, North Arcot and Chingleput are not well served with irrigation and power schemes. There are no river valley schemes either. As an alternative, I would suggest that repairs to tanks, digging of wells and digging up of canals and channels must be undertaken early and continuous supply of drinking water also should be provided for the villages. These will certainly go a long way in affording relief to the people.

" Sir, His Excellency also referred to the community projects. It is envisaged that out of the 55 new development blocks that the Government of India intend starting during 1953-54, six more blocks will be asked to be allotted to this State. I would respectfully submit that those areas which are very backward and where people are suffering on account of unemployment and famine conditions, viz., South Arcot, North Arcot, Chingleput, etc., should receive the attention of the Government and the district of South Arcot must get one block.

" Sir, it is well-known that this State has made certain strenuous efforts to afford relief to weavers. The weavers are next only to the agriculturists and they have been neglected for a long time. It has been possible to hear their grievances and to find some remedial measures, only of late. Thanks to the efforts taken by our Chief Minister, we have been able to give some relief to them. But, still they are not satisfied. There are still thousands of people roaming about the streets for want of employment and due to hunger. They go about for alms from place to place and it is a deadly sight for us to see them. So it becomes all the more necessary that the Government should take steps to see that the production of bordered dhoties and coloured sarees is completely reserved for the weavers. No doubt this Government have done something in the matter. But I would go even further and plead for the complete reservation of bordered sarees for the entire community of lakhs of weavers. That would go a long way towards relieving the sufferings of our handloom weavers who have been suffering for a long time. The Address of the Governor even though it had covered so many other points had not indicated clearly specific reliefs for the weavers. I hope this House would voice forth the feelings to give relief to the mass of our hungry weavers and enable them to eke out a better livelihood. Thank you, Sir."

10-30
a.m.

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot but welcome this Address with a mixed feeling of gratification and bitter disappointment, feeling of gratification for, the Governor has made it clear that the desire of our Andhra friends is to be fulfilled sooner than we expected and a feeling of bitter disappointment for, the Governor's Address has not made it clear what exactly are the recommendations of the Madras Government as far as Mr. Wanchoo's sojourn in our State was concerned.

" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our State has been visited by famine as well as by Mr. Justice Wanchoo this year. The famine

[Sri K. Vinayakam]

[10th March 1953]

that broke out in Rayalaseema has abated to a certain extent but that famine which is trying to disappear in those areas is slowly showing its head in the South. I am sorry to find that certain districts which had been very badly affected by famine in the South had been overlooked by the present Government. If an influential person like Mr. Kamaraj Nadar could tour some of the districts and then make a public statement regarding the famine conditions prevalent in those districts, then the Government immediately, rush to the rescue of those areas. But still there are very bad conditions existing in some of the districts of the Madras State which are not being cared for in spite of the vociferous propaganda of ours. In Rayalaseema our friends of Andhra created an effective agitation which attracted the attention of the Government who came to their rescue. But districts like South Arcot, Salem, North Arcot and Chingleput which are the worst-affected ones are not being properly looked after. North Arcot has had the benefit of producing a Minister and a Deputy Speaker, both of whom have naturally a soft corner in their hearts for their district. As such we find that North Arcot has been declared a famine area. It is now receiving proper attention at the hands of the Government. But the case with regard to other districts is different.

“ I had the opportunity of visiting Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts soon after the recent cyclone havoc. Even though the Government have taken proper and immediate steps to relieve the distress caused by the cyclone, I may be permitted to observe that they had not done all that was necessary and that the Government can still find out ways and means to redress the grievances and suffering of the people to a larger extent than what they have already done.

10-40
a.m.

“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Agricultural department could have done much better for districts like Salem, Chingleput and North Arcot. In the Chingleput district there are no major irrigation schemes. When we read in the Governor's Address about projects like the Moyar Hydro-Electric Station, the Malampuzha Project and Manimuthar Project, we are only sorry to note that no investigation was made as far as the Chingleput district is concerned and if such schemes could not be thought of, cannot the Government come forward to our aid by at least giving the elementary requirements like pumpsets and other agricultural facilities? To my utter dismay I learn that the Agricultural department or the officials of the department in the Chingleput district, have not even utilized the amount that has been placed at their disposal, for want of sufficient applications for loans to utilize the grant. It is really a tragedy to learn that in spite of so many applicants waiting in queues, the officers of the Agricultural department have surrendered quite a big slice of the amount that was placed at their disposal on the pretext that there were not sufficient people coming forward to utilize the amount.

“ Sir, speakers who preceded me have pointed out that the community projects are a blessing to our State, but I am surprised

10th March 1953] [Sri K. Vinayakam]

to find that not even one centre has been established in an area which actually deserves such kind of consideration, like the Chingleput district.

“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to emphasize one point which is the burning topic of the day. We would bless and we honestly wish that the Andhras must have their own State, but when they are going to have their own State they should part from the residuary Madras State with as much of goodwill as they could manage. The idea of having the Madras City as a temporary capital is going to cause so much of havoc if it actually fructifies. But, I have information at this moment that the High Command of the Congress Party has definitely decided that the Madras City is not going to be made their temporary capital and I wish them god-speed. Waltair is going to be the temporary capital for Andhras. But, when they are going away with their State, they should not create problems for the residuary Madras State. I am now referring to the Chittoor district, which is a bilingual area. In Chittoor district there are predominantly Tamil-speaking areas like Tiruttani, Puttur, Chandragiri, Chittoor and Kuppam taluks. And Tirupati, though it is located in the district, the people there are predominantly Tamil-speaking and their culture is also Tamil. But due to the dominance of the Andhra leaders and the working of the Andhra Congress Committee, Tamil culture had been almost neglected there. Now that an Andhra State is going to be created, we, the Tamils living in that district, wish to be added on to the residuary Madras State. In our endeavour to get back to Tamil Nad we wish to part with the Andhras living in the Chittoor district with so much of goodwill so that we may not have any untold incidents in the border area. Before carving out the actual Andhra State, I wish the Government take up a strong attitude with the Centre as well as the Partition Council so that the border issue might be definitely settled beforehand. At present the Chittoor district is classified as an Andhra district though it is far away from actual truth. In fact, Chittoor district is a bilingual district where both the Tamil and Telugu languages are freely spoken by the residents. (Interruption from an hon. Member.) The hon. Member can speak about the Chingleput district when his turn comes. Sir, on Chittoor taluk officers have been imposed who demand that only Telugu records must be produced in Police stations, Telugu records must be maintained in Magistrates' offices and Telugu documents alone should be produced before Sub-Registrars for registration. This kind of thing has been going on for the past 45 years with the result that the Tamils have been greatly handicapped and the Tamils have no opportunity to study their own language. In fact, having been myself born in the Chittoor district I have been compelled to read only Telugu because Tamil was not encouraged and Tamil schools were abolished by the district board administration. Now, Sir, passion has been created by this kind of agitation and the controversy has reached such a high pitch that the Tamils if for any unfortunate reason adopt the Andhra State, I am afraid, both the Andhra State and the residuary Madras State will have a terrible headache

[Sri K. Vinayakam]

[10th March 1953]

in solving our problem. So, Sir, in the interests of the Andhra State, I make bold to advise the future Government and request the Madras Government to settle this border issue first and then carve out the new State. I do not want to leave an impression in the House that I am standing in the way of creation of the Andhra State. I want the Andhra State to be created here and now. But before creating it let them solve our border issue and it is in their own interest that they should have a clear border, demarcating Madras from the Andhra area.

“With these observations, I resume my seat, Sir.”

10-50

a.m.

* **SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA:**—“கனம் உப தலைவர் அவர்களே!

மேன்மை தங்கிய சென்னை தேசாதிபதியின் சொற்பொழிவால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பெரிதும் அதிருப்தியே உண்டாகி இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய வாக்கால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் விஷயமாக ஒரு சொல்லுட சொல்லவில்லை. அவர்கள் பேச்சுதான் அப்படி இருந்தது என்றால் அரசாங்க லீடர் நிதிமந்திரியும் ஒருவாற்றைக்கூட சொல்லவில்லை. 1951-வது ஆண்டிற்கு முந்திய அரசாங்கம் ஒவ்வொரு வரவு செலவு திட்டத்திலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இவ்வளவு செய்து இருக்கிறோம். இனி இன்னினை செய்ய உத்தேசித்து இருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்வார்கள். நிதி மந்திரி கோபால் ரெட்டியார் ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டிலும் தமது அரசாங்கத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் விஷயமாக பேசுவார். அது ஹரிஜனங்களின் கண்ணைத் திறக்கும். 1951-வது ஆண்டிற்கு பின் வந்த நிதி மந்திரி ஸ்ரீமான் சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களை அடியோடு மறந்து விட்டார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு 66 ஸ்தானங்கள் கொடுத்ததான் என்ன. மகாத்மா காந்தி மறைந்ததிலிருந்து ஹரிஜன நன்மைகளும் டைறந்ததான வருகிறது. இந்திய யூனியன் பிரதமர் நேருவியும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் விஷயத்தில் அகிரத்தையாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார். ஆனால் ஜனாதிபதி ராஜேந்திர பிரசாத் அவர்கள் சின்னாட்களுக்கு முன் தமது பிரச்சங்கத்தில் ‘ஹரிஜனங்களின் முன்னேற்ற விஷயமாக புளளி விவரங்களைக் காட்டுவதில் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. அவர்கள் நிலைமை எப்போதும் போலவே இருக்கிறது. இது விஷயமாக ஆராய்ச்சி செய்ய ஒரு கமிஷன் நியமித்து இருக்கிறேன். அது சுற்றுபிரயாணம் செய்து தமது அறிக்கையை வெளியிடும்’ என்றார். அகவே ஜனாதிபதி ராஜன் பாலபாயும் ஹரிஜனங்களின் பரிதாப நிலைமையை உணர்ந்திருக்கிறார். கனம் பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைத்தார். அது செலவழியச் செலவழிய ஆண்டுதோறும் புதிதாக அதில் சேர்க்கப்படும் என்றார். இப்பொழுது அந்த நிதி என்னவாயிற்று, சர்க்கார் என்ன செய்யவிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரிவிக்கவில்லை. இதனால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் பங்கை மிதித்து 14 கோடி கொடுக்க வேண்டும். ஹரிஜன ஆக்க வேலைதான் இப்படி என்றாலும் ஸ்தாபனங்களில் உறுப்பினர் வேதியும் கொடுப்பதில்லை. இந்த ராஜ்ய மேல்சபையில் ஒரு ஹரிஜனனுக்குக்கூட இடம் கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஆத்தில் ஒரு பங்கு ஜனதொகையுடைய ஹரிஜனங்களை இப்படி அடியோடு மறப்பதென்றால் இது ஆச்சரியம் அல்லவா? ஆகையால் தற்போதுள்ள காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் ஜாதி வெறிபிடித்த முதலாளி அரசாங்கம்போல் காணப்படுகிறது.

“ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற இலாகாவிற்குப் போதுமான நிதி கொடுக்கவில்லை. புதிய ஆரம்ப பரீட்சைகள் தொடங்கவில்லை. உதாரணமாக தென் ஆற்காட்டில் 38 புதிய பாடசாலைகள் கட்டப்பட்டன. ஒரு பாடசாலை கூட கொடுக்கவில்லை. அநேக புதிய ஆஸ்டல்களுக்கு கிராண்டு கொடுக்கவில்லை. தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களில் ஆஸ்டல்கள் மிக மிகக் குறைவு. குண்டு, கிருஷ்ண, கோதாவரி முதலிய அந்திரா ஜிலவாக்களில், ஜில்லாவிற்கு 40, 50 இருக்கின்றன. தெலுங்கராகிய கூர்மையா தைரியமாக கொடுத்தார். அதன் பிறகு வந்தவர் சர்க்கார் போக்கு கண்டு தைரியமாக செய்யாமலிருந்தார். தமிழ் ஜில்லாவில் சர்க்கார் அறிக்கை 1949-50 ஆண்டுகளில் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில், மூன்று ஆஸ்டல்களுக்குத்தான் கிராண்டு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வாண்டில் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற இலாகா மந்திரியாக இருக்கும் கனம் M. V. கிருஷ்ணராவ் அவர்கள் 15 லட்சம்

10th March 1953] [Sri A. S. Sahajananda]

கேட்டார். ஆனால் நிதி இலாகா ஒரு லட்சம்தான் கொடுத்தது. ஆகையால் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றம் எப்படி உண்டாகும். போர்டிங்கிராண்டு, ஸ்காலர்ஷிப், இலவசங்களை நம்பி அண்ணாமலை பல்கலைக் கழகத்தில் இராஜமாலிக் கம், செல்வராஜ் இவர்கள் சேர்ந்துப் படித்தார்கள். வருஷ முடிவு வரைக்கும் கிராண்டு கொடுக்காமையால் மாணவர்களை பரீட்சையில் உட்காரக்கூடா தென்று அனுப்பிவிட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் இங்கு வந்து அலைமீறர்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வசிக்க இன்னும் சரியானபடி மனைக்கட்டுகள் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க முயற்சிக்கவில்லை. தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் 3 சென்னை வீதம் வாங்கிக்கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பழைய மனைக்கட்டுகள் இதை விட பெரியதாக இருப்பதால் புதிய மனைக்கட்டுக்கு வர முறுக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால் 6 சென்னை வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

“தஞ்சை ஜில்லா பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்பு அவசரச் சட்டம் அவசியமானபோது பக்கத்து ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் நடிகப்படும் என்று சட்டத்திலேயே குறிப்பிட்டு இருக்கிறது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவின் ஓரமாயுள்ள சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவிற்கும் சட்டம் வேண்டுமென்று சனம் ர ஜாஜியைக் கேட்டோம். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் அது ஒழுங்காக நடந்தால் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொன்னார். அது ஒழுங்காக நடப்பதாக கவர்னர் பெருமான் கூறிலார். ஆதலால் உடனே சிதம்பரத்திற்கு விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டும். சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் ஊருக்கு ஒரு மகாநாடாக பல மகாநாடுகள் நடைப்பெற்றன. தாலுகா மகாநாடும் நடைப்பெற்றது. சேலத்தில் மாகாண ஹரிஜன மகாநாடு நடைப்பெற்றது. எல்லா மகாநாடுகளிலும் தேம்பரத்திற்கு இந்த சட்டம் அவசியம் வேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்தின. சிதம்பரம் விவசாய சங்கத்தாரும் சர்க்காரிடம் தூதாக வந்து தெரிவித்தார்கள். அனேக மகஜர்களும் தந்திகளும் சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டன. சர்க்கார் கவலையின்றி இருக்கிறார்கள். சிதம்பரம் தாலுகா பிரதிநிதிகள் கனம் கிருஷ்ணசாமி பட்டையாச்சி அவர்கள், கனம் வாக்கம் பிள்ளையவர்கள், ஹரிஜனப் பிரதிநிதியாகிய நாசன், கனம் கலெக்டர் அவர்களும், இன்னும் தாலுகா பெரிய மனிதர்களும் சேர்ந்து கனம் ரெவினியூ மந்திரி மாணிக்கவேலு நாயக்கர் அவர்களை உளுந்தூர் பேட்டையில் கண்டு தெரிவித்தோம். இதுவரைக்கும் சர்க்கார் யாதொரு முயற்சியும் எடுக்கவில்லை. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் எப்படி ரிசர்வ் போலீஸ் அடித்ததோ அதேமாதிரியாக இப்போது சிதம்பரம் தாலுக்காவில் நடக்கிறது.

“ஆரே என்னும் ஊரில் ஒரு மிராசதார் கனம் வாக்கம் பிள்ளையின் மாமனருக்கு ஆயிரம் காண்களிருக்கின்றன. அவருக்கு சொந்தக்காரர் ஒருவருக்கு 300 காண்களிருக்கின்றன. அவர் கையில் ஆயுதம் வைத்துக் கொண்டு ஹரிஜனங்களை அடித்துப் பயமுறுத்திப் பார்த்தார். பயிற்சி தொழிலாளிகள் எதிர்க்கவே உடனே சேரியிலுள்ள ஆண் பெண் அனைவரையும் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு கொண்டு வந்து ஜம்புத் பேருக்கு ஜாமின் வாங்கி அனுப்பினார்கள். பலமாக பணத்தைச் செலவு பண்ணி இம்மாதிரி அடிக்கச் செய்கிறார்கள். நேற்று டிசான் சங்கத்திலிருந்து ஒரு தந்தி வந்தது. அதில் கீழ்நத்தம் கிராமத்தில், மிராசதார்கள் ரிசர்வ் போலீசைக் கொண்டு அக்கிரமமாக அடிக்கச் செய்தார்கள். இரண்டு பெண்கள் காயமுற்று வைத்தியசாலைக்கு சென்றுள்ளார்கள். 50 பேர்களை அரஸ்டு செய்துள்ளார்கள். நிலைமை தாங்கமுடியாத கட்டுக்கடங்காத வகையில் வந்துள்ளது. போலீசார் மிராசதார்கள் சார்பாக, ஒருதலை பட்சமாக நடக்கிறார்கள். தந்திகள் ஓயாமல் வந்துகொண்டே இருக்கின்றன. கீழ்நத்தம் சம்பவமாக சர்க்காரிலிருந்து உத்தரவு வரும்ளவும் களத்தில் நெல்லை வைத்து பாதுகாக்கவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் சட்டம் சிதம்பரத்திற்கு வந்தால் சட்டப்படி கொடுப்பதென்பதும், சட்டம் வரவிட்டால் பழைய வழக்கப்படி போவதென்றும் ஆங்காங்கு பஞ்சாயத்து ஆக பேசிக்கொண்டு களத்தில் நெல் வைத்து இருந்தார்கள். சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் பலர் 40 வாரமும், 45 வாரமும் கொடுத்துள்ளார்கள். ஆனால் இடையுள்பாற்சேரி மிராசதார் அனவரதம் பிள்ளை 40 வாசம் ஏன் என்றும் 45 வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போ என்றும் கொடுத்தார். கீழ்நத்தம் மிராசதார் போலீசாரைத் தன் வயப் படுத்திக்கொண்டு மிராசதார்கள் அக்கிரமம் செய்கிறார்கள். தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று அவர்களை பலாத்காரத்தால்

[Sri A. S. Sahajananda] [10th March 1953]

அடக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் ரிசர்வ் போலீசுக்கு தவறாக தெரிவித்து அடிக்கச் செய்துள்ளார்கள். நிலத்தில் நெல் பயிரிட்டவனுக்குதான் பாத்தியம். அவன் கொடுத்தால்தான் மிராசதார் வாங்கவேண்டும். அதுதான் நியாயம். கீழ்நதம் பயிரிடுபவர் சம்பந்தமின்றி, போலீஸ் துணையோடும் அடியார்கள் துணையோடும் போயிருக்கிறார். பயிரிட்டவர்கள் தங்கள் வாரத்தைப் பிரித்துப்போட்டு எடுக்கின்றது தடுத்ததற்கு அவர்களை அடித்து அரஸ்ட் செய்துள்ளார். நிலக்காரருக்கு எவ்வளவு பாத்தியம் உண்டோ அவ்வளவு பாத்தியம் பயிரிட்டவர்களுக்கு உண்டு. தானியம் உள்ளபடி பயிரிட்டவன் கையிலிருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்குத்தான் பாதுகாப்பு அளித்து இருக்க வேண்டும் போலீசார் செய்த அக்கிரமத்தை உடனே கமிஷன்போட்டு விசாரிக்கவேண்டும். சீர்காழியில் நடைபெற்ற சம்பவம்போல் இது இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் உடனே நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். உடனே தஞ்சாவூர் சட்டத்தை சிதம்பரத்தில் அமுல் நடத்தவேண்டும். எம். எல். எ-க்கள் தலையை விவசாயிகள் உருட்டுகிறார்கள். இங்கு உத்திரவு போடாவிட்டால் அடுத்த தேர்தலில் கார்னிகரஸுக்கு ஒரு வோட்டுக்கூட கிடைக்காது. தென் னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் 7 தாலுகாவில் கார்னிகரஸுக்கு பிரசாரம் இன்மையால் ஏழிலும் கார்னிகரஸுக்கு ஒட்டுக் கிடைக்கவில்லை. சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் நாங்கள் சரியானபடி பிரசாரம் செய்தமையால் சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவிலுள்ள மூன்றுஸ்தானங்களையும் அடைந்தோம். ஒட்டுகள் 100-க்கு 14 தான் மிராசதார் ஒட்டுகள். மற்றைய 76 வோட்டுகளும் தொழிலாளர் வோட்டுகள். தஞ்சாவூர் சட்டத்தை சிதம்பரத்திற்கு நீடிக்கவேண்டும். தாமதமானால் ஒட்டர்களுக்கு பதில் சொல்லமுடியாது. உடனடியாகக் கொடுத்தால்தான், காலத்தோடு வாரம், குத்தகை பத்திரங்கள் எழுதவும், எரு வடிக்கவும், உழவு செய்யவும் முடியும். காலதாமதமானால் ஏழைத் தொழிலாளிகள் சாகவேண்டியதுதான். நிலச் சுவான்களில் சிலர்தான் மனிதத்தன்மை வாய்ந்தவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். பலர் மனிதத்தன்மையை தாண்டிய தேவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இதைத்தான் திருவள்ளுவரும் கூட :—

‘தேவரணையர் கயவர் அவருந்தாம் மேவன செய்தொழுகலான்’

அதாவது கயவரும் தேவரைப்போல் தாம் விரும்புகின்றவைகளைச் செய்து மனம்போன போக்கில் நடத்தலால், கயவர் தேவரைப்போலாகிறார்கள்.

“ஆகையால் இந்த இடத்தில் இந்த சட்டம் மிக முக்கியமாகத் தேவை.”

11 a.m. “கனம் கவர்னர் ஆதாரக் கல்வியைப்பற்றி பேசினார். கமிட்டி ரிபோர்ட் வருமளவும் காத்திருப்பதாக தெரிவித்தார். மகாத்மகாந்திஜி சொல்லியபடி நடக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் முரட்டுத்தனமாக நடக்கிறது. சிதம்பரத்திற்கு அருகே கீழ்மூங்கிலடியில் காந்தி ஆஸ்ப்ரம். அங்குபடிக்கும் மாணவர்களுக்கு இரண்டு வருஷமாகியும் சென்றவாரம் வரைக்கும் பாடம் நடத்த கில்லை. மாணவர்கள் இரவு 9 மணிக்கு மேல் படிக்க வேண்டுமாம். காலை 4 மணியிலிருந்து சுத்தம் செய்தல் மண்வெட்டல் பயிரிடுதல் காய்கறி பயிரிடுதல், மாடு மேய்த்தல், கல் எடுத்து வருதல், சுண்ணாம்பு எடுத்து வருதல் முதலிய கடுமையான தொழில்கள் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இவர்கள் எங்கு இருந்து மாணவர்களுக்கு அறிவு கொடுக்கப் போகிறார்கள். அந்த பாடசாலை கடுமையான மிராசதாரால் நடத்தப்படுகிறது. இந்த ஆதாரக் கல்வி நிலையமாக ஒவ்வொரு முதாலானி வீடுகளும் விளங்குகின்றன. ஆதாரப் பாடசாலையில் படிப்பவர் ஹைஸ்கூலில் சேரமுடியாது. பெரிய கல்வி அதிகாரிகளும் அதை வெறுக்கிறார்கள். இது பிரிட்டிஷார் காலத்தில் மெட்ரிகுலேஷனை கருத்தது போலும். கனம் அவினாசிலிங்கம் செட்டியார் ஆறாம் வகுப்பிற்கு பிறகு இங்கிலீஷ் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றது போலும். இராமசாமிப் பெரியார் தமிழர்கள் ஹிந்தி படித்த உத்தியோகம் அடையவேண்டாம் என்று சூழ்ச்சியாக பிராமணர்களுக்கு உதவியாக இந்தியை அறித்தது போலும். பலரும் படித்து உத்தியோகம் கேட்க வேண்டாம் என்று தடுக்க சர்க்கார் செய்யும் சூழ்ச்சியே தவிர பேச முறை சரியான தல்ல. 40 ஆண்டுகளாக கல்வித்துறையில் ஏழைத் தாயன் சொல்லுகிறேன் ஆதரக்கல்வியை ஒழித்து ஆரம்பப்பள்ளிகளில், நூற்றல், தச்சு, தோட்டம், தறி முதலியவைகள் மாலையில், அல்லது 2 மணிநேரம் கற்றுக் கொடுக்கலாம். கல்வி முறையில் பழைய ஆட்சி ஒழுங்குகளை தற்போதைய ஆட்சி அழிக்கிறது.

10th March 1953] [Sri A. S. Sahajananda]

“ரேஷனை எடுத்தாலும் கண்ட்ரோலை வைத்து இருக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் இரண்டையும் எடுத்தால் மிராததார்கள்தான் சேஷமம் அடைந்தார்கள். ஏழைகள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பணக்காரர்கள் மேலும் மேலும் பணக்காரர்களாகிறார்கள். நியாயவிலைக்கடைகள் வைப்பதாக ரேஷன் எடுக்கும் பேர்து சொன்னார்கள். கிராமங்களில் நியாய விலைக்கடைகள் இல்லை. இருந்த இடத்தில் நகரங்களில் புதிய கார்டுகள் கொடுக்கவில்லை. தற்போது 4 அவுன்ஸ் அரிசியென்று வழங்கப்படுகிறது. இது மிகவும் அக்கிரமம்.

“காங்கிரஸ் பதவிக்கு வருமுன் பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கம் ஆங்காங்கு நல்ல நிலங்களை ஒதுக்கி 1921-22-வது ஆண்டுகளில் கொடுத்தார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் வந்த பிறகு தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பதென பெரிய பணக்காரர்களுக்கு ஏழைகளின் நிலங்களைப் பிடுங்கி கொடுத்தார்கள். போதாக்குறைக்கு அண்மையில் ஜி. ஓ. பிரப்பித்து இருக்கும் நிலங்களை ஏலம் போட உத்தரவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஜி. ஓ.-வை ரத்துசெய்து நிலமில்லா ஏழைகளுக்கு நிலங்கள் வழங்கக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஜமீன் நிலங்களையும், இனம் நிலங்களையும், கோயில் நிலங்களையும் ஏழைகளுக்குப் பிறித்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுகிறேன்.”

* SRI A. APPU:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank His Excellency the Governor for his Address to both the Houses of the Legislature. In doing so, I wish to speak on a few points and I hope what I say will receive the sympathetic and immediate consideration of the Government.

“First of all, I shall deal with the islands of Laccadives and Amindivis. These groups of islands are attached to my constituency in the Malabar district. They are administered by the Collectors of Malabar and South Kanara. The people of these islands have been suffering from time immemorial for want of proper communications, medical aid, schools, etc. They have been sending innumerable representations to the Government. Finally, an I.C.S. officer was deputed to make investigation with regard to the possibilities of developing the islands. He submitted his report about a year back and this report has been under consideration by the Government. I would respectfully request the Government to pass orders on this report as early as possible.

“For want of a steam boat or steam ship to take passengers and cargo from these islands to the mainland, the people are not able to come to the mainland, during the rainy season. I understand several people have submitted petitions for permission to start steam boat service of their own stating they are prepared to incur the necessary cost. If those representations have reached the Government, I would request the Government to be pleased to give the necessary permission to purchase a steam boat and start a service.

“Then I would like to say a few words about education. Practically no real progress has been made in the matter of removal of illiteracy in our State. If my information is correct, it seems the number of literate persons in our State is less than 20 per cent. The elementary schools which are now existing are not working properly, the main reason being that the teachers employed in these schools are not given a living wage. In Malabar they have formed a very strong union and they have been agitating and making representations to the Government; but so far nothing has been done to redress their grievances. There were a number of meetings throughout the district and recently there was also a

[Sri A. Appu]

[10th March 1953]

district conference. In that conference, the Hon. Minister for Education and the Hon. Minister for Law and Jails were both present. I understand these teachers made personal representations to the Ministers and the Ministers seem to have been impressed with the reasonableness of their request. The Teachers' Union is a very influential and a very strong Union; they are prepared to strike work in case the Government are not prepared to do something to redress their grievances. I myself attended three or four meetings of theirs and addressed them; I explained to them the present financial difficulties of our Government. I submit that though their demands are many, something should be done immediately to help them. Otherwise, I am afraid there will be a strike in our district and it will cause a lot of trouble to all concerned.

11-10
a.m.

"I now wish to say a few words about adult education. I am sorry to submit that though there are a number of night schools in our district, the work there is not at all satisfactory. In my humble opinion, the money spent on adult education in my district is a sheer waste. The sooner these schools are abolished the better. Adults are indifferent about education, and if they want, they can make their own arrangements for study. I would therefore request the Government to see that the amount spent on adult education is utilized for improving the conditions of the aided school teachers.

"Coming then to medical aid, I am sorry to submit that in the whole of my constituency in the mainland, there is not even one single dispensary. Several representations have been made to the Government for opening dispensaries at least in two or three places and those representations have been turned down. Now, in some places, groups of villages have formed themselves into an Association and collected some Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of starting dispensaries. I hope the requests of these villagers will be conceded by the Government and dispensaries will be started in certain areas. I may add that I have also made personal representations to the Minister in charge of the Medical department.

"Again, though my constituency adjoins the City of Kozhikode road communications are very bad indeed. Roads and bridges in many places are in disrepair. I made a personal representation to the Divisional Engineer and he said he would see to it, but nothing has been done. There is a bridge connecting several important villages about seven miles away from Kozhikode; it is a wooden bridge and it can be used only by pedestrians, and no car can pass through it. It has been in a state of disrepair for nearly two years now. Though several representations have been made to the Highways department, nothing has been done so far. I also sent in an interpellation to the Government recently about this matter. I also saw the Divisional Engineer recently about this, and I told him it would be dangerous to cross the bridge in its present stage. He said the matter was under consideration, that he had submitted proposals to the Superintending Engineer, etc. I wrote to the Superintending Engineer and he sent me a

10th March 1953] [Sri A. Appu]

reply stating that this was a matter of local interest and a minor matter, and I could approach the Divisional Engineer who would be able to attend to it. I wrote to him that I would like to see him at Kozhikode and he wrote back to say that he was coming there on the 23rd November. I went and waited for him in the travellers' bungalow, but I was told that he had come there the previous day and gone to some other place. This is the way things are being done. I am sorry to submit that administration in the district is deteriorating gradually, the main reason being that the non-gazetted officers are not satisfied with their lot. They are now a discontented people; they say that their pay is not sufficient to meet their needs and they are not able to do much work because they have not sufficient strength. I hope the Government will do something to improve their condition.

"Then again, in the case of officers drawing more than Rs. 300, there is much discontent. I had a talk with several such officers, and I found there is a real heart-burning among them. They say that the Judges of the Madras High Court, getting Rs. 4,000 are not surrendering any portion of their pay, that the officers of the All-India Services are not surrendering any portion of their pay, that the Central Government have refused to cut the pay of their officers, that these are days when prices of foodstuffs and other necessary articles have abnormally increased and that they alone have been selected to undergo this cut in their pay. It is really hard indeed that the pay of the officers is cut by our State alone. I would humbly submit to the Government that the question may be reconsidered as early as possible of removing the cut; and if this is not done, I am afraid there will be further deterioration in the administration of the district.

"There are a large number of handloom weavers and on account of the slump, thousands of them have been thrown out of employment. Cannanore is a big centre. I was there on the 20th of last month and I saw a large number of people going about without employment. Though the Government have taken some steps to relieve their distress, nothing substantial has been done. Unemployment among educated classes also is very acute, and thousands of educated young men are roaming about the streets in large towns searching for employment, and they are prepared to accept jobs even on Rs. 20 and Rs. 30. In my opinion, Government must do something at once to remove this unemployment. Otherwise, there will be a lot of trouble created in our State.

"Then I have to say a few words about the Harijans in our district. Our district is the worst so far as the conditions of Harijans are concerned. There is unapproachability and Harijans could not go even up to a hundred yards near caste Hindus. There are a number of such schools managed by caste officers. Some relief should be given in this respect.

"Again there is a lot of suffering among the Harijans for want of good water-supply; no new wells are sunk and no lands are being assigned to them. At present, several labour schools are run. In these schools also the Harijan pupils are not being attended

[Sri A. Appu]

[10th March 1953]

to properly. Caste Hindus get into the services and they enjoy. The amount spent on the Harijans is practically enjoyed by the non-Harijans in our districts. My friend Mr. Chadayan is a Harijan leader. He and I went to the Director of Harijan Welfare and we represented to him many matters. He has never visited our district at all, and we invited him to come and visit our district, and he promised to come and enquire into our grievances at the earliest opportunity.

11-20
a.m.

“ Tenants as well as landlords have been expecting amendments to the Malabar Tenancy Act since some months back, but they are very much disappointed, as the amending Bill has not yet been introduced. Thousands of suits for recovery of rent have been stayed. Only this morning the Hon. Revenue Minister said during question-hour that the Government had almost completed the drafting of the Bill. I hope the Government will find their way to introduce the Bill during the current session.

“ Prices of foodstuffs are soaring and poor people are finding it difficult to purchase their food requirements. I am glad that the Government have ordered the continuance of informal ration shops in our district. But the rice we get is of very poor quality. The rice that we get is imported from abroad like Siam and Burma and the price is very high. We used to get a measure of rice for 9 annas, but now the price has gone up to 13½ or 14 annas. When the ration price is increased, the price in the open market also goes up. So I request the Government to sell the rice at a reduced price.

“ Grow More Food Campaign has been an utter failure in our district. There has been no increase in production at all; on the other hand production is growing less and less. The Hon. Chief Minister said recently in the course of a speech that the best incentive for the Grow More Food Campaign was to allow the producers to sell their produce at any price. I entirely agree with him. We do not require this Grow More Food Campaign at all. There is a Member of the Board of Revenue, an I.C.S. Secretary and a number of officers in charge of the Grow More Food Campaign. In these days of financial stringency, I say this Grow More Food Campaign is absolutely unnecessary. The sooner that department is abolished, the better.

“ I have nothing more to say. I am sorry I was not present when you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, called my name for the first time, and I tender you my apology.”

* SRI K. M. SEETHI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have tabled an amendment to the motion moved by Mr. Anantha Pai in which certain points have been indicated. Before referring to those points, I wish to associate myself wholeheartedly with the sentiments expressed on the difficulties and disabilities of my district by the hon. Member Mr. Appu in the very useful speech that he made just now. Every one of the points that he raised represents the real needs and difficulties of my district. It is my request

10th March 1953]

[Sri K. M. Seethi]

to the Government that the points that he raised might receive their early attention and that redress might be given to the district which is really suffering under various disabilities.

“In the copy of the amendment circulated to the Members which I and four other Members of the Muslim League Legislature Party have tabled, the words ‘failure of crops’ have been wrongly typed as ‘famine of crops’.

“In several parts of the Malabar district, especially in the taluks of Ernad and Walluvanad, there has been widespread drought owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon. This has caused alarm in the minds of the ryots and the Food Production Committees of those taluks have made representations to the Government to provide adequate relief to the ryots whose crops have failed miserably on account of the drought. As has been admitted by the Hon. Revenue Minister while answering a supplementary question on this matter yesterday, representations have been made to the Government, and I understand that the Collector of Malabar has made a report to the Government about the seriousness of the situation. I am not pleading for the grant of district-wide remission of land revenue. Certain areas like the eastern parts of Ernad and several parts of Walluvanad taluk where drought has caused great misery to the ryots and has adversely affected food production have to be particularly taken care of. On account of the reduced food production, the price of foodstuffs has gone up and the poor and the middle classes are really suffering on account of the high prices. It was expected that the price would stabilize itself in the wake of the removal of the control. But unfortunately, of late, the price has shot up. Let us hope that this is only a temporary phase and that there might be a speedy improvement in the situation. Even this temporary shooting up of the price has caused great hardship and it is the duty of the Government in a situation like this to provide the people with such help as they can render. The Government could have provided facilities for getting water from wells and rivers for the fields and saved the crop. In the provision of facilities for the ryots, the Agricultural department has, in my opinion, miserably failed in my district, as it has done in other districts also. Pumpsets are to be provided for pumping water where water is badly needed. The pumpsets available in my district are far from adequate to meet the needs of the district. Even the few pumpsets that are provided are kept in a far-off place like Shoranur, and the ryots are expected to go there and requisition the sets. The result is that very few ryots have availed themselves of this facility. The usual red-tapism makes this useful facility provided by the Government useless so far as the ryots are concerned. It is really sad that the Agricultural department did not give the necessary help and advice to the ryots especially in a situation of drought and failure of crop. The Agricultural department and the amenities it is providing are not known to the vast majority of the ryots not only in the Malabar district, but also in the other districts. The reason is that the Department has not done effective propaganda among the ryots and it has failed in giving scientific advice and in bringing the

[Sri K. M. Seethi] [10th March 1953]

11-30
a.m.

results of agricultural research to the door of the ryots. As I said, effective arrangements have not been made to have an adequate number of pumpsets and supply them to the ryots wherever and whenever needed. So, what I respectfully submit is that in the matter of providing ameliorative measures to the ryots when they are faced with a situation of drought and failure of crops, relaxation of Government rules and regulations is absolutely necessary. The Agriculture department has to co-operate with the Co-operative department and other agencies, and with their combined efforts, the relief attempted to be given to the ryots must be made available to them.

"In the matter of getting foodstuffs from outside Malabar, greater encouragement should be given to the ordinary trade channels. There should be restrictions placed on the removal of paddy and foodgrains from Malabar to other districts where merchants expect to secure fabulous prices. I know instances in which paddy has been smuggled out of Malabar to the neighbouring areas of Travancore-Cochin and also to other districts. The result was foodstuffs were not available in sufficient quantities in the Malabar district. The little quantity available in the district was being sold at exorbitant prices quite beyond the reach of the poor and the middle class people. The Government have to exercise great vigilance and check on such abuses in handling the foodgrains produced by the cultivators and the inroads by the merchants outside Malabar district. The reducing of the already poor quantity of foodgrains in the district should be checked and controlled by the authorities in time.

"In regard to the other point raised in the amendment of our party, namely, the grievances of the minorities, I wish to say a few words. No doubt our party sincerely appreciates the gesture of goodwill shown by the present Ministry to the minorities in this State, and the occasional attempts made by them to do justice to the claims of the minorities. All the same the minority communities feel that they have various grievances which are yet unredressed. Belonging as we do to the two minorities, namely, the Muslims and the Harijans, it is a tale of woe that in many important matters like representation in the legislature, in the local bodies and in services, we have to bring to the notice of the Government very many grievances. As you know, Sir, the Muslim community which had as many as 29 members in a House of 215 members in the last Assembly have now a paltry number of six or seven members in a House of 375, which is indicative of the fact that they have practically no representation whatever in the legislature of the country. This remark, of course, does not apply to the Harijan community, because there is reservation made for that community. It is the desire of the Muslim minority community that effective measures should be taken for giving them adequate and effective representation in the legislatures of the country. In public services also, we have our grievances. I regret to say that there have been instances in which discrimination has been shown against the Muslims, and it is our desire to bring specific matters to the attention of the present Ministry. It is our

10th March 1953] [Sri K. M. Seethi]

hope and expectation that our grievances will be redressed. To quote one instance, a G.O. was issued saying that all Muslim officers recruited between 1936 and 1946 as Deputy Inspectors and Secondary School Assistants in the Education department will be considered to be juniors to non-Muslim officers, who were junior to them at the time of their recruitment. In the matter of giving them selection grade, it is specifically mentioned in the G.O. that these Muslim officers will be deemed to be junior to persons, who were junior to them in grade. I do not want to go into details. We are only making an attempt to bring this matter to the attention of the Ministry. I crave the indulgence of the Ministry to set right the injustice done to the Muslim officers in the Education department who happen to suffer grave injustice by this G.O. Probably, it might not have been intended by the persons who were responsible for passing this G.O. that Muslims should be discriminated against, but all the same it does not lessen the injustice done to the Muslims. In the matter of admission to professional colleges, Muslims have a serious grievance. Several deserving boys who got first class and distinction in the subjects concerned could not get admission to the medical and engineering colleges in the last admissions to those colleges. There are matters like this which the minority community desire to bring to the attention of the Ministry. We do feel that there may not be any occasion for us to raise this point in future. I hope the Government will take note of the grievances of the minority communities and will provide just and generous redress. With these words, Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity you have given me to speak."

* SRI K. V. VEMA REDDY :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Anantha Pai, I wish to make a few observations. We are indeed grateful to the Prime Minister of India and the President of the Indian Union for having toured the affected areas of Rayalaseema and other places. They were impressed with the sufferings of the people, and they also cheered the people. The people had great hopes that their sufferings would come to an end. But to our disappointment, it is surprising to note that our representations for the inclusion of the Tungabhadra High Level Channel and Siddeswaram project in the Five-Year Plan were not heeded. These projects are more essential for the development of Rayalaseema. As a matter of fact, the Central Government borrowed a sum of 23 million dollars for the speedy execution and development of the Damodar Valley Project. No such gesture has been shown to the undeveloped areas like Rayalaseema. I am sure the Madras Government will urge on the Central Government to allot separate grants for the development of Rayalaseema.

“ Regarding Mr. Justice Wanchoo's report, I wish to make a few observations. The report is already under the consideration of the Government of India. But let me tell my Tamil Nad friends and others that we, Rayalaseema people, part from them with great regret. In parting from them I am sure we should part without bitterness of feeling, because we have lived with

[Sri K. V. Vema Reddy]

[10th March 1953]

11-40
a.m.

them for several years like brothers. There may be so many controversial matters connected with the formation of the Andhra State like the location of the temporary capital, etc. A broader outlook is needed in all these. We should also co-operate with each other, because we must remember that we all belong to the great Indian Union. We should not think in terms of provincialism. Whether we belong to Tamil Nad, South Kanara, or Andhra, we all belong to one Union, and we must behave like brothers. Let us part as friends. Let there not be any bitterness of feeling. Let us all work together for the advancement of our country.

“ So far as cyclone relief is concerned, I must congratulate the Government on the timely relief measures taken by them. But, it is surprising and disappointing to note that the Governor has not mentioned a word about the famine conditions prevailing in Rayalaseema. It is really most painful I can say because for the last two years Rayalaseema has been passing through a great crisis. Conditions there are deteriorating. As a matter of fact, the famine relief measures so far taken in Rayalaseema have not been adequate. Many gruel centres have been closed. The migration of people from Rayalaseema, especially from Kadiri, Pulivendla and Rayachoti, considered to be the belt area, presents a pathetic sight. Gruel centres which are very necessary for the people have been closed here and there. In spite of representations by the people themselves and by their representatives to the Government and to the Famine Commissioner, no steps have yet been taken. I am sure the impression is gaining ground in the minds of the people in Rayalaseema that the impending formation of the Andhra State is a great impediment to the starting of famine relief measures. But I do not think the impending formation of the new State would be an obstacle to the starting of relief measures. The Government should devote more attention to afford relief to the afflicted people of Rayalaseema. Otherwise, Rayalaseema will be greatly affected. Really, people in Rayalaseema are to-day half-naked and half-starved. Such a great misery is prevailing there.

“ As regards drought conditions in Rayalaseema, scarcity of drinking water is actually felt by the people and steps should be taken immediately to provide drinking water to them. Mere deepening of the wells will not solve the problem. I hope that lorries will be made available and water will be distributed to the people of Rayalaseema. Otherwise, the problem cannot be solved. Mere deepening of the well will not help much because the water-level has gone down.

“ As regards agriculture, my learned Friend has dealt with it in detail. It is the primary industry of our country. It has to be developed and it can be developed only by improving the lot of the tenants and the agricultural labourers. The land tenure system which exists now must change so that the conditions of the agricultural labourers and the tenants may be bettered. At present, there is much discontent among the agricultural labourers and the tenants. No doubt, some progress has been made during

10th March 1953] [Sri K. V. Vema Reddy]

the regime of the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the Chief Minister. But it is not sufficient. The recommendations as to agrarian reforms made by the Agrarian Committee under the chairmanship of Sri Kumarappa must be given effect to. Otherwise, the discontent cannot be removed, and it may develop into a great revolution which is always dangerous to democracy.

As regards the financial position of the Government, it is true that they are facing a huge deficit. Even the Andhra State, which will be formed, I think, has to face a heavy deficit. But the deficit can be covered by repealing Prohibition which has been a thorough failure. It was eight months ago that the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari assumed the reins of government. He was sincere indeed in seeing that the scheme was implemented in an effective manner. But it could not be done because the people never co-operated. It was a scheme which was imposed upon an unwilling people. I am sure that it has done more harm than good because it has not improved the morals of the people. I can say from my own experience that it has given rise to moral degradation of our people. So, I am sure that Prohibition will be scrapped and the financial position of the State will be improved in that way and better schemes implemented.

As regards Education, my learned Friend has dealt with it at length, but still I want to say a few words about it. As far as adult education is concerned, in my district good progress has been made. But it does not mean that the question of education of the children should be neglected. Really, there is a great demand for elementary education. The people are education-minded. They want more schools. So, Sir, on the one hand, there is a great demand for more schools and, on the other hand, the Government want to effect retrenchment by way of closure of schools which is a retrograde step. The ground for taking this step, it is said, is want of finance. Education must be propagated on a large scale. I will say that one-third of the State's revenues must be spent on education.

Another thing I want to submit to the House is this. The position of the teaching staff is deplorable. Their economic condition should be improved. To-day we entrust to their care our boys to be trained to become the best citizens of the country. They are frustrated. They have developed a narrow outlook and I am sure that, till their position is improved, we cannot make any rapid strides in the matter of education.

So far as medical aid is concerned, as my hon. Friend Sri Appu has said, it is very inadequate in the villages. The villages are devoid of sufficient medical aid. There are not sufficient number of dispensaries. Even the dispensaries that exist are manned by unqualified doctors, because it is difficult to secure the services of qualified doctors since they are not well-remunerated.

So far as elections to panchayats and other bodies are concerned, it is surprising to note in paragraph 14 of the Governor's Address that the administration of the district boards will be

[Sri K. V. Vema Reddy] [10th March 1953]

entrusted to the Special Officers. As a matter of fact, the presidents of the District Boards are not willing to cling to their offices. We are opposed to the principle of entrusting the administration of these democratic bodies to the Special Officers. Instead of this, I think it is better to hold elections as soon as possible. I am sure that the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the Chief Minister, believes in democracy and that, instead of entrusting these district boards to the care of the officials, whose regime many people resented previously, elections will be held in the near future.

“Coming to the legislative programme before the House, it is stated in the Address of the Governor that the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1952, will be introduced whose object is to amend the Madras Estates Land (Rent Reduction) Act, 1947. I do not think that there is any necessity for this amendment. It will affect many of the inam agriculturists and pending the formation of the Andhra State, the Bill may be postponed.”

11-50 a.m. * SRI L. C. PAIS :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the main motion that has been moved and in doing so I wish to point out a few facts. In the first place, let me congratulate this Government on some of their achievements. They have maintained law and order. Lately there was a challenge to authority and discipline by a section of the Madras City Police. Government have put down that challenge with a firm hand. They have also given us a stable and efficient Government. It is well-known that a stable and efficient Government is absolutely necessary if progress in a country has to be maintained and we are glad and happy that due to the vigorous exertions of Rajaji we enjoy at present a strong, stable and efficient Government in this State. We have also to admit that relief has been given in a very large measure so far as famine-stricken and cyclone-affected areas are concerned. In this connexion, I wish to say a few words as regards the fair price shops. They are maintained in places where they are found to be absolutely necessary and I submit that it will be absolutely essential to continue these fair price shops in places where the price of foodstuffs is increasing. It is a matter of great regret that the price of rice has risen to about Rs. 25 and Rs. 26 in South Kanara. People in South Kanara are not able to pay the high price for rice. The only relief that this Government can offer to the people in those parts is to continue the system of fair price shops and wherever necessary start more fair price shops.

“Speaking with particular reference to South Kanara, I must say that we are glad to note that legislation will be brought in this session for the constitution of a Port Trust for Mangalore. This means much for a growing place like Mangalore. I wish to thank the Government for this.

“I also wish to take this opportunity to thank the Government on behalf of the people of South Kanara for another matter. After a good deal of agitation and representation, the Government have opened the first Nira shop in our place only a few days ago.

10th March 1953]

[Sri L. C. Pais]

I can well speak about the enthusiasm exhibited by the people of Mangalore when this shop was opened the other day. My only submission to the Minister in charge of this portfolio is that more of these shops must be opened which will mean a great thing for the people. So far as Prohibition is concerned, it has been a failure in South Kanara. People want some sort of drink. It was no wonder therefore that when the first Nira shop was opened, people rushed to it with enthusiasm, and drank Nira to their satisfaction. If Prohibition policy is to be a success, let me say that more of Nira shops must be opened. There was a fear lurking in the minds of some people that with the introduction of these Nira shops an attempt was being made to introduce the thin end of the wedge which would ultimately spell disaster to the prohibition scheme itself and that the scheme will ultimately end in failure. There is no need for such fear.

“ Coming to other matters, let me only refer to one distressing feature that is found in paragraph 8 of the Governor's Address, in which reference has been made to the financial position of our State. When His Excellency calls it a difficult position, there cannot be two opinions about it. I only wish to refer to the last sentence, in paragraph 8, viz., ‘ In the present conditions, Government's policy has had to be restricted to the completion of the schemes taken up, before embarking on new ones.’ This means that a district like South Kanara, which has already been neglected, will not be getting anything in the shape of irrigation schemes and power development schemes. We have been requesting the Government during the last several years to start some electricity schemes in that district. But up to now we have not got any. Whenever we referred to the Jog Electricity scheme, we were invariably told that an agreement was being got ready for signature, or was going to be signed or some such thing. But in actual practice, till now no final agreement has been prepared or signed by the Government. Under the present conditions, it is clear that no power development scheme will be taken up. We have been repeatedly pressing on the Government to undertake water-supply scheme in Mangalore. From the way things are going on at present and under the present conditions of finance we may not have any water-supply scheme for some time to come. So far as irrigation schemes are concerned, we have had no big schemes and only some minor schemes were taken up. Under the present condition of things, only schemes which have commenced will be continued. Will the Government definitely tell us what their policy is with regard to the various schemes that have been investigated? The main thing we are worried about is, ‘ how long is this state of affairs to continue? Will our finances ever improve and if so, when? ’ So far as help from the Centre is concerned, I still remember what Sri Gopala Reddi told us about this time last year after he ceased to be the Finance Minister. Every time the Central Government was approached for financial assistance, they invariably raised the query, ‘ What about your ideological schemes? ’ We know very well that one of the ideological schemes is Prohibition. Even the Central

[Sri L. C. Pais]

[10th March 1953]

Government have their own misgivings about the Prohibition policy of the State Government. So it is very necessary that this Government should tell us exactly what their final attitude is in regard to this matter. Last time when a motion was brought forward to appoint a Committee to go into the question of Prohibition, we had the assurance of the Hon. Chief Minister that he himself would go through the whole matter and if he was convinced, he would be the first man to scrap it. We are sorry that no reference has been made to this aspect in His Excellency's Address. I must take this opportunity to point out that on account of some of our ideological and pet schemes, many of the nation-building activities are bound to suffer, much to the detriment of the progress of the country at large. My constructive suggestion in this regard is this: The Prohibition policy of this Government must be reviewed. Even at the outset, I have pointed out how the Nira parlour opened recently in South Kanara has been popular with the people. It would be better if toddy was freed. On account of our embarking on some of our ideological schemes like Prohibition, we are not able to take up many of the nation-building activities to which reference has all along been made. I want to tell this House and the Cabinet that if on the score of want of finances we are unable to take up these nation-building schemes there is bound to be widespread discontent among the people in this State. We are all well aware that the presence of such discontent among the people is the surest and most fertile ground for the growth of communism. I only want that such a ground should not be provided for its growth."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" Many hon. Members have given notice of as many as 66 amendments. As the amendments are more or less of the same kind, I call upon the hon. Member Sri Ramamurthi, the Leader of the Opposition, to move his comprehensive amendment first. The other hon. Members may formally move their amendments afterwards."

" The following amendments were formally moved and seconded :—

AMENDMENTS.

- 12 noon. 1. SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Add the following at the end :—
but regret that while during the last nine months life for all sections of the common people has worsened in every way, while famine is spreading to vast and newer areas and districts, while prices of foodgrains have been rising, while producers of cotton, sugarcane, groundnut and other commercial crops, merchants and small industrialists are being ruined on account of the slump, while lakhs of handloom weavers' families have been uprooted on account of the collapse of the industry, while mass unemployment has been growing, while industries are being worked partially on account of the increasing power cut leading to curtailment of production and partial unemployment and loss of wages to industrial workers, while development work in electricity has

10th March 1953]

[Deputy Speaker]

been stopped in a number of cases leading to the discharge of thousands of technical workers, while vast sections of people in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts have been deprived of their means of livelihood on account of the cyclone havoc, the Government have not only totally failed to take steps to arrest the growing deterioration of the economic conditions but are actually aggravating the problem by refusing to take adequate steps to prevent the breakdown of Krishna anicut and continuing the policy of suppression of popular democratic movements aiming to change the conditions by keeping in jail political prisoners whom it refuses to classify as political prisoners, by not withdrawing a number of political cases and by refusing to withdraw the restrictions on public meetings imposed in vast areas by the police.' "

2. SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret that no adequate appreciation has been made of the scarcity and famine conditions in the State aggravated by general drought, abnormal increase in the price of foodstuff, and by growing unemployment.' "

3. SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret that Your Excellency has failed to take stock of the famine conditions prevailing in Malabar.' "

4. SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret not to find any mention about—

- (1) martyrdom of Sri Potti Sriramulu and developments thereupon;
- (2) police strikers' detention;
- (3) the worst conditions prevailing in Rayalaseema and upland taluks in Guntur, Nellore districts;
- (4) soaring food prices due to over-transportation of rice from Guntur, Krishna and Godavari districts within the last two weeks;
- (5) Guntur water scheme;
- (6) stoppage of construction works in Andhra Power System and unemployment created thereby;
- (7) Government of India contribution of 50 lakhs of rupees for Krishna Regulator Bridge Construction;
- (8) starvation deaths of handloom weavers;
- (9) proposals of any irrigation project in the Five-Year Plan for Andhra area;
- (10) the recommendation of Madras Government to Sri Justice Wanchoo on Andhra State;

[Deputy Speaker]

[10th March 1953]

(11) and proposing—

(a) the extension of the life of the district boards and creating undemocratic and bureaucratic special officers' regime; and

(b) the introduction of Madras Estates Land (Rent Reduction), Amendment Bill, 1952.' "

5. SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—“(1) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret that forcible collection of kist is being carried on in several famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema, that no subsistence loans are being issued, that the existing gruel centres are being closed on the slightest pretext and no famine relief works are opened.' "

“(2) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret that elections to the second class panchayats are conducted by the undemocratic method of show of hands which is causing havoc in the countryside.' "

“(3) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to learn that the speech of the Prime Minister at Cuddapah was most disappointing to the famine-stricken masses of the district;

' but regret to note that the huge number of applications for grant of pattas to banjar lands from the landless poor and poor peasants have not been attended to by the Government;

' but regret to note that the Government have not given any thought to solve the general indebtedness of the people in the countryside and in particular failed to declare moratorium on debts at least in the famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema though there has been much agitation for it since a long time.' "

6. SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“(1) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret elections to the class II panchayats by the undemocratic method of show of hands is causing "murders and harassment to voters who voted against them.' "

“(2) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note the attitude of the Government with regard to minor irrigation works in the upland taluks.' "

7. SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note that the Government have failed to provide sufficient protection and help to handloom weavers and famine-stricken agriculturists.' "

10th March 1953] [Deputy Speaker]

8. SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“(1) Add the following at the end :—

‘but regret to note that this Government has failed to recognize the increased scarcity of famine conditions prevailing this year in Chittoor district and has also failed to continue and increase the relief measures.’ ”

“(2) Add the following at the end :—

‘but regret to note the failure of the Government in recognizing the increased severity of famine conditions prevailing in Chittoor district this year.’ ”

9. SRI K. UPPI :—“Add the following at the end :—

‘but regret to note that Your Excellency's attention has not been sufficiently drawn to the widespread drought and failure of crops and the shooting up of prices of rice and paddy in the district of Malabar and the feeling of the minorities in the State that though Your Excellency's present Ministry has shown a gesture of goodwill to them, several of their grievance remain unredressed.’ ”

10. SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“(1) Add the following at the end :—

‘but regret to note the failure of the Government to follow correct policies in connexion with Forest Department.’ ”

“(2) Add the following at the end :—

‘but regret to note the failure of the Government to give away cultivable waste lands to the landless poor agricultural labourers.’ ”

“(3) Add the following at the end :—

‘but regret to note the failure of the Government to execute minor irrigation works despite the serious famine situation that is prevailing in the State in the upland areas.’ ”

“(4) Add the following at the end :—

‘but regret to note the failure of the Government to take effective steps to complete the works of electricity and even stopping all electricity works thus causing unemployment to many and hardship to the people.’ ”

“(5) Add the following at the end :—

‘but regret to note the failure of the Government to conduct elections to the minor panchayat boards in a democratic manner which resulted in clashes and murders.’ ”

“(6) Add the following at the end :—

‘but regret to note the failure of the Government to redress the grievances of the police constabulary in the City of Madras which resulted in the refusal of the

[Deputy Speaker]

[10th March 1953]

constabulary to take their salaries and the failure of the Government to take proper action against the officers who are responsible.' "

11. SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" (1) Add the following at the end :—
' but regret to note—

(a) the failure of the Government to fix the price of the rice and paddy in the fair price shops at the level of 1946 and to control the soaring prices of the paddy and rice in the free market and supplying good and eatable varieties of rice to the fair price shops in Malabar; and

(b) the failure of the Government to open more gruel centres in Malabar for unemployed handloom workers wherever it is found necessary.' "

" (2) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note the failure of the Government to introduce legislation to amend the Malabar Tenancy Act without any further delay.' "

12. SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note the failure of the policy of the Government in conducting the elections to the minor panchayats by show of hands.' "

13. SRI K. T. RAJU :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note the failure of the Government to take any steps to relieve the growing unemployment in the State, particularly consequent upon the cuts imposed in power supply.' "

14. SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDY :—" Add the following at the end :—

' (1) but regret to note the failure of the Government to take effective steps to ease the prevailing famine conditions in upland taluks—Kanigiri, Podili, Darsi and others—in Nellore district.

' (2) but regret to note the failure of the Government to take effective steps to ease the crisis in handloom industry.' "

15. SRI P. RAMA RAO :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note the failure of Government to take into consideration the existing situation in upland taluks of Krishna district due to the failure of monsoon.' "

16. SRI S. KASI REDDI :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to find that no mention is made about appalling conditions of the ryots and labourers and their deteriorating economic conditions amidst famine conditions obtaining in the upland taluks—Darsi and Podili—of Nellore district and about the inadequate and perfunctory nature of relief afforded by the Government.' "

10th March 1953]

[Deputy Speaker]

17. SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Add the following at the end:—

'but regret to note—

(a) the failure of the Government to take note of and take effective steps to prevent and check the grave famine situation that has developed and is fast increasing in the "Famine Zone" of Rayalaseema and other parts of the State;

(b) as also the failure of the Government to take into serious consideration the growing economic crisis resulting in serious deterioration of the purchasing capacity of the people of all classes, thereby increasing slump in trade and industry leading to unemployment."

18. SRI S. VEMIAH:—"Add the following at the end:—

'but regret to note that nothing has been mentioned about the economic conditions of the teachers, the Non-Gazetted Officers, the industrial labourers, the agricultural labourers, the ex-tappers, the pavement dwellers and the problems of land reform, unemployment, retrenchment, starvation deaths and in particular the social injustice to the Scheduled Caste people in the State under the domination of the caste Hindus.'"

19. SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—"Add the following at the end:—

'but regret that the Address did not mention the growing unemployment in the State and did not refer to the victims of the Police firing during the Andhra Province agitation.'"

20. SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"Add the following at the end:—

(1) but regret to note the failure of this Government in taking timely steps for the formation of the Andhra State;

(2) but regret to note the failure of this Government in revising the policy of Prohibition which has resulted only in increasing difficulties to the people;

(3) but regret to note the failure of this Government in rendering any relief to the starving millions of handloom weavers of this State;

(4) but regret to note the failure of this Government in the proper conduct of elections to the minor panchayats;

(5) but regret to note the failure of this Government in commencing the construction of a road regulator by the side of the Krishna anicut which alone could be a guaranteed protection for water-supply and food production of the delta area;

[Deputy Speaker]

[10th March 1953]

' (6) but regret to note the anti-toiler attitude of this Government who proposed to auction all poramboke and banjar lands which had already been either dwelling places or cultivating fields of the poor toilers for years.' "

21. SRI C. H. KANARAN :—“ Add at the end the following :—

‘ but regret to note that—

(1) Government failed to introduce a Bill to amend the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, as was promised by the Hon. Law Minister ;

(2) Government failed to bring down the price of rice and paddy in fair price shops to the level of 1946 and to give 12 ounces of rice at least to the consumers and to open relief centres for all the unemployed especially the handloom workers.’ ”

22. SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :—“ Add the following at end :—

‘ but regret to note that Your Excellency's Government has not granted remission of land revenue to all the famine-affected areas in Rayalaseema districts. The gruel centres are being indiscriminately closed to the effect that many infirm, old people and destitute children are left starving. The scarcity of drinking water still prevails and has not been improved. The average attendance in the elementary schools is falling and the poverty of the elementary school teachers is increasing to starvation. Due to the lack of proper aid from the Government even some High Schools are on the verge of being closed down as in the case of Kodur High School. Thousands of ex-toddy tappers having been deprived of their profession by the Government are left half-naked and starving and without any profession. Even the tapping of sweet toddy, a nourishing food, has not been permitted in spite of many representations. With all the tall talk of relief to the handloom weavers, there is no substantial relief at all, and their position is becoming worse and starvation, begging and migration have become common among this class of people.’ ”

23. SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Add the following at the end :—

‘ but regret to note—

(1) that Your Excellency has not been advised to make any reference to the sacrifice of Potti Sreeramulu ;

(2) that no steps are indicated to provide drainage scheme, slum improvement schemes in any of the farms in Andhra Districts ;

(3) that no reference is made to the democratization of municipal administration in the State ;

10th March 1953] [Deputy Speaker]

(4) that no steps have been suggested to ameliorate the condition of unemployed workers caused by the closure of mills in the districts;

(5) that no attempt is envisaged to ameliorate the miserable condition of the agricultural labourers and fishermen.' "

24. SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“(1) Add the following at the end :—

‘but regret to note that no mention is made about—

(a) the measures to check the increasing price of paddy in Tanjore district;

(b) agrarian reform which is most urgently needed though the Government have accepted to bring it forward at an early date;

(c) the measures to be taken to improve the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act so that tenants and pannaiyals may get full benefits.’

“(2) Add the following at the end :—

‘but regret to note that nothing is said about the release of political prisoners.’ ”

25. SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—“Add the following at the end :—

‘but regret to note that Government failed to bring the issue of the immediate formation of a Kerala State.’ ”

26. SRI K. VENKAIAH :—“Add the following at the end :—

‘but regret that Your Excellency has failed to take note of the serious situation created by (a) the decision of the State Government published in their G.O. Press No. 615, dated 28th February 1953, that all valuable lands should be sold in public auction or assigned on collection of market value, whichever is advantageous to the Government, irrespective of the fact that either the applicant for the land is a person belonging to the class of landless poor or that he had incurred heavy loss in bringing the land under his plough;

(b) the failure of the Government to relieve the tenants groaning under landlordism;

(c) the failure of the Government in reinstating the workers dismissed by foreign imperialist company, namely, Messrs. I.L.T.D. Co., Ltd., Chirala; and

(d) the failure of the Government to hold elections to local boards on democratic basis.’ ”

27. SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“Add the following at the end :—

‘but regret to note the failure of the Government to take steps to complete the works of electricity; in conducting panchayat elections in a democratic way; to make mention of proposals of any irrigation projects in the Five-Year

[Deputy Speaker]

[10th March 1953]

Plan for Andhra area; to provide sufficient protection to distressed handloom weavers; to grant cultivable waste lands to landless poor free of cost; to redress the grievances of the police constabulary; to create favourable conditions for the immediate formation of the Andhra State.' "

28. SRI M. KUNE RAO :—" Add the following at the end :—

' (1) but regret to note that the Government failed to start famine relief works in the upland dry taluks, to provide employment to the starving and open fair price shops in those areas;

' (2) but regret to note that the Government did not grant pattas to landless poor who are cultivating waste lands for a long time, in addition highly penalising the ryots.' "

29. SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note (a) the failure of the Government to redress the grievances of the N.G.Os. and Elementary School teachers; and

(b) the failure of the Government to take effective steps for the betterment of the backward communities and Scheduled Castes.' "

30. SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" Add the following at the end :—

' (1) but regret to note that no steps are being taken to form the linguistic States of Kerala, Tamil Nad or Karnataka;

' (2) but regret to note that adequate steps are not being taken to stop large-scale evictions of cultivators in Malabar;

' (3) but regret to note that no mention is made about the Kanhirapuzha Scheme and the Kundipuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme in Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district.' "

31. SRI E. T. KUNHAN :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret that no adequate appreciation has been made of the conditions of Harijans in the State.' "

32. SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to find nothing about—

(1) land reforms, extension of the Tanjore Tenancy Act throughout the State to elevate the standard of masses;

10th March 1953] [Deputy Speaker]

- (2) safeguards to Harijans from the growing economic enslavement and exploitation by the landlords and social injustices done to them;
- (3) assignment of Government waste lands, and a Minimum Wages Act for the agricultural labourers;
- (4) maintenance of weightage of Harijans in the administration;
- (5) indiscriminate arrests, harassment and persecution of Harijans by police for nothing, or for anything done by any of their exploiters or to satisfy the landlords whose interest the Government is out to safeguard;
- (6) increasing agricultural indebtedness and the relief thereto;
- (7) N.G.Os. whose plight is miserable regarding their low wages, ill-treatment meted out by them, overwork burdened upon them;
- (8) favouritism and nepotism prevalent in the administration, and the growing unemployment;
- (9) the growing beggar problem in the State;
- (10) existing detention system of students from examinations;
- (11) hopelessly miserable state of scavengers in the State.' "

33. SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note nothing about—

- (1) the present state of handloom weavers;
- (2) Prohibition and failure of Government policy;
- (3) the miserable conditions of the fishermen;
- (4) village officials and their miserable conditions; and
- (5) development of co-operative movement in this State.' "

34. SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note that Your Excellency have not made any expression of approval or disapproval of the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive and the policy to be followed in regard to districts where this scheme is not in force.' "

35. SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note that no mention has been made about the agricultural labourers and their wages and the extension of the Tanjore Tenants Act to the rest of the State.' "

[Deputy Speaker]

[10th March 1953]

36. SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—“ Add the following at the end :—

‘ but regret to find that no mention is made about the appalling conditions of the ryots and labourers and their economic conditions due to the cyclone in Mayuram and Nagapattinam taluks.’ ”

37. SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Add the following at the end :—

‘ but regret to find no mention made in the Address about the shifting by the Government of the legitimate democratic aspiration of freedom-loving Andhras for a separate State and nationhood, by the opening of fire and use of violence on peaceful populace in December 1952 in many places in Andhra and in the continuation of special armed police concentration camps in Andhra districts.’ ”

38. SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—“ Add the following at the end :—

‘ but regret to note that steps are proposed to be taken to appoint special officers to take charge of the administration of district boards pending elections thereto.’ ”

39. SRI T. POTHARAJU :—“ Add the following at the end :—

‘ (1) but regret to note that no mention has been made of the Regulator cum-Road bridge construction on Krishna river in view of the recent damage of the Krishna anicut;

‘ (2) but regret to note that no mention has been made about the extension of the medical facilities in Vijayavada city in view of the fact that the present Government hospital is too inadequate to meet the growing necessities of the said Andhra city;

‘ (3) but regret to note that no mention has been made about the Budameru diversion scheme and Guntupalli pumping scheme.’ ”

40. SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ Add the following at the end :—

‘ but regret to note that (a) no mention is made about the policy of, or the steps taken by, the Government to eradicate corruption in various departments of the Government;

‘ (b) no adequate and timely relief is given to poor ryots by way of kist remission in drought-stricken areas in Tiruchirappalli district; and

‘ (c) no steps are taken by the Government to ensure drinking water facilities, wherever they are urgent and imperative.’ ”

10th March 1953]

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The motion as well as the amendments are before the House for discussion." 12-10 p.m.

(Sri G. Latchanna rose in his seat.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may move his amendment."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Sir, I move the following amendment :—

" 41. Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to state—

(1) that the Government are again introducing the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1952, which was thrown out by the Select Committee in the second session of this Assembly;

(2) that the Government are adopting the detrimental policy of forcing rent collection both current and old without attending to the usual repairs to the irrigation sources in the large number of estate villages taken over; and

(3) that the Government are adopting the unsound policy regarding the development of irrigation and electricity.' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" I rise on a point of order, Sir, The hon. Member Sri G. Latchanna was called by the Chair to move his amendment but he was not in his seat. The Chair therefore passed over it and said that as the Member was not in his seat the amendment should be deemed to be withdrawn. Now is it in order to allow the Member who was not in the seat when called but who came afterwards to move his amendment? At that rate many Members whose amendments were deemed to be withdrawn on the ground that they were not in their seats when called, will now press for their being allowed to move their amendments."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" Sri Latchanna has taken permission from the Hon. Speaker to move his amendment and I have allowed him now to move the amendment."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" ఈ సమావేశము మన మండలము కోరుతున్నట్లు ప్రత్యేక సమావేశంగా ప్రయోజనం ఉంది అని ఆశించినట్లుగాక తిరిగి యీ సమావేశము యీ విధంగా ఉన్నందుకు మా ఆసంతోషమే వేరే తెలియదు. ఇంతలోపుగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణానికి అవసరమైన వర్షాలు ప్రభుత్వము తీసుకుంటుందని ఆశిస్తూ నా ఉపన్యాసాన్ని నేను ప్రారంభిస్తున్నాను."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" I fix a time-limit of 20 minutes for each member."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" గతసారి మనము సమావేశమైన కాలమునుండి నేటివరకు ఎన్నో నెలలు గడచినతర్వాత తిరిగి యీనాడు సమావేశమవుతున్నప్పుడు

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

[10th March 1953]

రాష్ట్రములో చాలా ప్రధానమైనటువంటి మార్పులు జరిగినవి. తత్ఫలితముగా నేటివరకూ సమావేశమగుటకు కాశము లేకపోయింది. ఈ మార్పులను గురించి అప్పుడే చర్చించుటకు అవకాశము లేకపోయింది. ఆ ప్రధానమైన మార్పులలో మొదటిది ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించిన ఆందోళనలలో శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారి ఆత్మ బలిదానము, ఆ తర్వాత ఆంధ్రప్రజల ఆందోళనలు, ఆంధ్ర యువకులు ప్రాణాలు కోల్పోవటము, సంభవించింది. ఆంధ్రులలో ఒక ప్రశ్నోద్భవమైన ఉద్యమము ప్రభుత్వ ప్రకటన తర్వాతనే వెలువడింది. ఈ సంఘటనలు మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములో ఒక నూతన శకారంభముగా పరిగణించబడుతున్నవి. మన మందరము సుహృద్భావముతోను, స్నేహభావముతోను, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము విర్మరుచుకొని నిజమైన ప్రజాపరిపాలన సాగించుటకు పూనుకోగలమని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భములో మనము జాగ్రత్తగా ఒకరి నొకరి నర్థము చేసుకొంటు ముందుకు పోవుటకు వీలుగావుండాలని, అటువంటి స్నేహపూరితమైన విభజనకు పూనుకోవాలని ప్రజలు కోరుతున్నారు. ఈ సమయములో కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ మద్రాసు రాష్ట్ర ప్రజలందరికీ యిస్తున్నటువంటి హామీ విమిటంటే ప్రజల మధ్య సుహృద్భావముతో విడిపోవుట కనువైనటువంటి, అవరణ సాధ్యమైనటువంటి విధంగా రాష్ట్ర విభజనకు తోడ్పడగలమని ఆనాడు యిచ్చినటువంటి హామీని తిరిగి యీనాడు నేను పునరుద్ఘాటిస్తున్నాను. ప్రజలందరిలో సుహృద్భావముతో కూడుకున్నటువంటి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రావరణ విర్వదగలదని మన మందరము ఆశిస్తున్నాము.

“ఇకపోలే మరిక ప్రధానమైన విషయమున్నది. అంటే యీనాటివరకు మనల నెదుర్కొంటున్న విపత్కరమైన టైమరుపరిస్థితి. ఈదారిలో టైమరుత్రివ్రతను గురించి పత్రికలలో విశేషంగా వార్తల ప్రకటించినందువలననే లేక, ప్రభుత్వం దానిని గురించినందువల్లగాని, తత్ఫలితంగా పట్టణాలలోనేగాక గ్రామ సీమలకుకూడా పారిపోయిన టైమరువారిని విషయములో, ప్రభుత్వం సక్రమంగా విచారణ చేయని కారణంకేర ప్రభుత్వమీద ప్రజలకు నమ్మకం పోయినందున ప్రభుత్వ వందా విమర్శకు స్థానం ఏర్పడింది. గవర్నరు తమ ఉపన్యాసంలో ఈ విషయాన్ని వివరించకపోవడం జరిగింది. అంటే ప్రభుత్వం రాష్ట్రంలో కరువు లేదని భావించుతున్నది. అందువల్లనే శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోలేదు.

“అసలు యీ సందర్భము కరువు పరిస్థితి ఏమటి? గతసంవత్సరంకన్నా తక్కువగా ఉన్నదా, లేక మరింత తీవ్రహూపం దాల్చిందా? ఇంకా ఏమైనా కొత్త పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడినవా, లేక తగ్గిపోయినవా అనే విషయం గ్రామసీమలలో పర్యటించిన వారికి తెలుస్తుంది. గత శాసనసభ సమావేశం తర్వాత యీనాటి సమావేశమువరకు చాలా గ్రామాలలో నేను పర్యటించి వచ్చాను. ఇదివరకటికంటే యీ నాడు కరువు పరిస్థితులు తీవ్రంగా ఉన్నవి. దాన్ని గురించినకూడా టైమరు నివారణకు ప్రభుత్వం సక్రమ చర్యలు తీసుకోలేదు. గత ఆగస్టులో సమావేశకాలంలో ప్రజలలో ఒక పెద్ద ఆందోళనబడింది. ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమకు కేంద్ర ఆహారమంత్రి మున్సిగారు వెళ్లినప్పుడునూ, ఆతర్వాత గవర్నరుగారునూ, ఆ తర్వాత ముఖ్యమంత్రి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారునూ, ప్రధానమంత్రి పండిట్ నెహ్రూగారునూ వెళ్లినప్పుడు యీ రాయలసీమ ప్రజల కరువు పరిస్థితులను గురించి ప్రజలు విశ్మయించు చోటారు. ఎన్నో memoranda లు కూడా యిచ్చారు. వారందరు రాయలసీమ ప్రజల వాదలు చూచి ఎన్నో కళ్లనీర్లు కార్చి ప్రజలను ఓదార్చి వెళ్లారేగాని, చేసింది ఏమీయు కనబడలేదు. పండిట్ నెహ్రూగారుకూడా అందరిలాగానే చూచి వెళ్లారు. కాని చేసిన

10th March 1953] [Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

మేలు విమియ కనబడలేదు. ఒకరితర్వాత ఒకరువచ్చి కన్నీరు వెలిబుచ్చారేగాని 12-20 చేసినచర్య విమిలేదని నెఱుఁగాకు అనాడు రాయలసీమ ప్రజలతరపున ఒక memorandum p.m. గూడా యిచ్చారు. ఈ పర్యటనవల్ల ప్రజాద్రవ్యం వెచ్చించబడిందేగాని, చేమరెన లాభం ఏమీలేదు. దురదృష్టవశాత్తూ యీ ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాల్లో విమి మార్పు జరుగలేదు. దానికి నిదర్శనం ఈ నాడు ప్రజాపరినిధులను ప్రభుత్వము నడుపు తున్న మంత్రుల పర్యటనానంతరం రాయలసీమలో ఇంతవరకు సాధించినదేమీలేదు. అని యీ నాడు ఖచ్చితముగానూ, నిరాశాపీఠముగానూ చెప్పవలసి వుంటుందని ఆసటానికి విశారించుచున్నాను. రాయలసీమకు ఇంతమందివచ్చి మారేలి గుడ్డలతో ముఖమీద కళ్లనీర్లు తుడచ సక్రమంలేదు. ప్రజలకు సక్రమంగా లిండిపెట్టటానికి, చెరువులు రిపేరుచేయుటకు ప్రభుత్వమునకు చేతకాదని రాయలసీమ ప్రజలు గుర్తించి తమంతట తామే పోరాటములద్వారా తమకోర్కెలను సాధించుకోవాలని ప్రభుత్వం తెలిపినట్లుగా రాయలసీమ ప్రజలు భావిస్తున్నారు. అందుకు రాయలసీమ ప్రజలు ముందుకువస్తారు. సిద్ధంగా వున్నారని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు ఉన్నటువంటి పరిస్థితి విమి? ఈనాటి కరువు పరిస్థితి ఎలావుంది? ఉదాహరణకుముందు చిత్తూరు జిల్లా తీసు కుందాము. చిత్తూరులో మొన్న జరిగిన ఎన్నికల విషయములలో మంత్రులు పర్యటన చేశారు. మేముగూడా అక్కడ పర్యటించాము. చిత్తూరు తాలూకాలో పర్య టించినవారికి ప్రతి గ్రామములోనూ ప్రతివారికి బోధపరిచాము. ఏ గ్రామానికి వెళ్లినా యింటికి అయిదురూపి వదిమంది ఆ గ్రామ ప్రజలు వలస వెళ్లినట్లు బోధపడింది. ఈ విషయాన్ని మన ప్రజాపరినిధులగు మంత్రులు గుర్తించారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను: వుత్తూరు తాలూకాలో ఏ గ్రామములోమోచినా ప్రజలకు లిండిలేక వలసపోయారని చెప్పారు. ఈ సగ్న సత్యాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం చూపదలచుకోలేదు. ఈనాడు కరువువల్ల ప్రభుత్వం ఏ విధమైన కార్యలయినా తీసుకుందనిచెప్పకుండా గవర్నరు వాస్తవిక విషయానికి విరుద్ధంగా చెప్పారని చెప్పకతప్పదు. చిత్తూరు తాలూకాలో (ఎన్ని కల సమయములో) నూటికి ఏపది వంతోరప్ప, ప్రజలు యీ దుస్థితివల్ల పంటలులేని కారణముచేత వలసపోయారని పర్యటించినవైన మంత్రిగారైన చెప్పారంటే, లేదు. తర్వాత ఎన్నికల సమయములో తెలుపబడిన గండి కేంద్రాలు సంఖ్య, అవటికివచ్చే ప్రజల పరిస్థితులనుగురించి మంత్రిగారు చెప్పగలరా? చిత్తూరు జిల్లాకు ప్రక్కనున్న ఆనంతపురం జిల్లాలో ప్రతి గ్రామములోనూ వలసవచ్చిన ప్రజలు ఆవస్థలు పడుతున్నారు. దీనిబట్టి పరిస్థితులు అర్థం చేసుకోవాలి. అక్కడగూడా ప్రజలు చాలామంది వలసవెళ్లారనే విషయమిది. ఎక్కడమోచిన పంటలులేక ట్రేడుం ప్రాకుటవల్ల ఇదివరకు ఎంతో బాగావుండే గ్రామాలు సహితం పాడుబడిన దేవాలయాలులాగా తయారైవున్నవి. దీనికంతటికీ కారణం ట్రేడుమనే ఖచ్చితంగా కేలుతుంది. ఇదంతయు యీ కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వమే అవలంబించుతున్న పంథాలవల్ల ఏర్పడిన పరిస్థితులనే గుర్తించవలసి యున్నది. ఈ కాస్తాగూడా గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగములో కనిపించకపోయింది.

“కదిరి తాలూకాలో గతసంవత్సరం ప్రజలు బాధపడ్డారు. ఆ తాలూకాలో ప్రజలందరు ఎన్నో రాయభారాలుద్వారా, బ్రహ్మాండమైన ఆకలియాతలద్వారా ప్రభుత్వానికి విప్లవించుకున్నారు. ప్రజలకు తినటానికి అన్నము త్రాగుటకు మంచి నీళ్లులేవు, పశువులకు మేత లేదు. ఇట్టి సమయములో ప్రజలలో ఒక బ్రహ్మాండమైన అలజడి బయలుదేరింది. ఈనాటికి ఆ పరిస్థితులు తగ్గవోగా అంతకుమించి ఉన్నవని కాంగ్రెసు సభ్యులు శ్రీ వేమా రెడ్డిగారుకూడా చెప్పారు. మన కాంగ్రెసు మంత్రులు ఎవరైనా ఆ పరిస్థితులు గ్రామాలలోకి నేరుగా వెళ్లిచూచినయెడల, నిజస్థితులు బోధ పడియుండేవి.

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi] [10th March 1953]

“ గత ఆనెంబ్లీ చర్చల సందర్భములో రాయలసీమ ప్రతినిధులు పరిస్థితిని గురించి ప్రతి ధ్వనించినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వ మంత్రులు చెవులప్ప చెప్పారే గాని, వెళ్ళి చూచారా? ఒక సంవత్సరం గడచిపోయినా యీ నాటివరకు మంచి సీటి సభ్యునికి తీసుకోబడిన చర్య చేమిటి? ముందు తగు జాగ్రత్త పడుట చేత కాక, ప్రభుత్వం చేతులు ముడిచి పెడుతున్నది అనే విషయం గవర్నరు డిఫన్సు సెంటర్ లో తేలుతుంది.

“ కదిరి తాలూకాలో గాని, పెనుగొండ తాలూకాలో గాని, ధర్మవరం తాలూకాలో గాని, ఆనంతపురం తాలూకాలో గాని మొత్తం జిల్లాలో నేడు మంచి సీటు లభించక ప్రజలు నానా ఆగచాట్లు పడుతున్నారు. ఇది మనాటి పరిస్థితి. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో గవర్నరు మెంటు శిస్తు వసూలు చేయ పూనుకున్నది. ఎల్లనూరు ఫిర్యాల్లో యీ సంవత్సరము తిరిగి శిస్తు కూడా వసూలు చేస్తూ బకాయలు కూడా వసూలు చేయటానికి ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకున్నది. పంటలు పండినవా, లేదా ఆని గ్రామాలలో విచారించుకుంటే అంబనాలు వేసి శిస్తు వసూలు చేయటానుకుంది.

“ గ్రామాలలో పంటలు పండినవా లేదా, ఎంత పండింది అనే విషయం థావ్యం కల్లములో ఉన్నప్పుడు గాని, లేక కోతల సమయంలో ఉన్నప్పుడు గాని పరిశీలిస్తే తేలుతుంది. అంతే కాని ఎక్కడో కూర్చుని సమయం కాని సమయంలో తప్పకుండా అంబనాల ద్వారా పంట పండిందని లేవ్ బూనుకొనటం వల్లనే పాత బకాయిలు శిస్తులు వసూలు చేయబడినవి.

“ కడప జిల్లా తీసుకుందాము. కడప జిల్లాలో యీ నాడు పులివెందుల తాలూకాలో గాని మరొక తాలూకాలో గాని, అక్కడ వున్నటువంటి ప్రజలనుండి వస్తున్న వార్తలనుబట్టి చెరువులు ఎండిపోయినవిని తెలుస్తున్నది. చెరువులు ఎండితే పంట పండదని ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలుసు.

12-30
P.m.

“ కమలాపురం తాలూకాలో ప్రజలు శిస్తు కట్టలేక నానా బాధలు పడుతున్నారు. గత సంవత్సరం శిస్తే కట్టకుండా ఆగచాట్లు కట్టారంటే ప్రభుత్వం రిజర్వు పోలీసులను పంపి దౌర్జన్యము చేసి బెడరించి, వారి పంట పాత్రలను వేలం వేయించుటకు కూడా సిద్ధపడి శిస్తు వసూలు చేయడానికి పూనుకున్నదంటే, యీ ప్రభుత్వము వేద ప్రజల యొక్క కష్టాలను గురించి పరిస్థితుల కనుగుణంగా, ప్రజావాంఛల సీదేర్చుతూ పరిపాలనావ్యవహారములు నడిపించుతున్నదని చెప్పుటకు వీలులేక గ్రామాలలో పరిస్థితి ఈ విధంగా వుంటే ఇక్కడ మంత్రులు మంత్రాల క్రింద కూర్చుని దస్కతులు పెట్టుకున్నారని భావించబడుతుంది. అంటే మదాసు రాష్ట్రంలో పిచ్చి తగ్గకు పాలన జరుగుచున్నదిగాని ప్రజా ప్రతినిధుల పాలన లేదన్నమాట.

“ ఇక ఆపూలిచ్చే విధానం దూరమై ప్రభుత్వం ఆనంతపురం జిల్లాలోని రైతులకు ఆప్పులు యిచ్చుటకుగాను పన్నెండులక్షల రూపాయలు పంపిస్తున్నామని, ఆ సమయమున అక్కడ ఆప్పులు యిచ్చే ఉద్యోగులను తొలగించి, తర్వాత ఛామిలేనివారికి ఆప్పులు యివ్వబడవని చెప్పి కాలయాపన చేశారు. మొదట ప్రజలకు ఆప్పులివ్వబడునని తెలియపరచకుండా, తర్వాత కొన్ని నూర్ల ఆర్జీలు పంపినప్పటికీ ఒక ప్రక్క తిరస్కరిస్తూ, మరొక ప్రక్క ప్రజలనుండి applications రాలేదని పదిలమైన రూపాయలను వెనుకకు surrender చేయుట ప్రజలను మోసము చేయడమే అవుతుంది. ఇది ఆసలు అక్కడ జరిగినటువంటి వాస్తవమైన విషయము. ప్రభుత్వము పన్నెండు లక్షల రూపాయలు ఆనంతపురం కలెక్టరుకు పంపించి, ప్రభుత్వము ఆప్పులు యిస్తుందనే విషయాన్ని ప్రజలకు తెలియజేయకుండా ఆ సొమ్మును జాగ్రత్తగా

10th March 1953] [Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

కలెక్టరునుంచి తిరిగివాచును తేప్పించుకుంది. ఈనాడుకొన్ని వందల సంఖ్యగల applications జిల్లాలో ఉన్నవి. నేనుమొన్న ఆఫీసరాలకు వెళ్ళినప్పుడు కొంత మంది నాదగ్గరకు వచ్చి applications తీర్చుకోవబడ్డవని అర్థమయిచాచిరని చెప్పారు. ఆప్పులను యిచ్చుకుండా applications ఏకో మిషన్వెట్టి తీర్చుకోవబడుటా, యీ మొత్తము కలెక్టరుకు పంపింది. ఆప్పులు యిస్తామని వాగ్దానచేయడం, తిరిగి తేప్పించుకొనడం, ఆ సొమ్ము కడలకుండా గవర్నమెంటు treasury లో జాగ్రత్తచేసుకోవడం, అంటే దీనిని పిచ్చితుగ్గుకు ప్రభుత్వమనక మరే మనాలి?

“ఆకలిచావులను గురించి మరణించినవారి శవాలను గడ్డలు పీక్కుని తింటున్న దృశ్యాలను ఫోటోలతో సహా ప్రకటిస్తుంటే, ప్రభుత్వం చూసిందా? ఆనాడు ఆ నెంబ్లీ లో ముత్తె రంగారెడ్డిగారు ఆకలిచావులను గురించి జనన మరణ లెక్కలుచూపి ఆకలిచావులు లేవని అబద్ధాలు చెప్పబూనారు. ఆ విధంగా బుకయించ ప్రయత్నించటం ప్రజలను హింస చేస్తూ, ప్రవర్తించటం ప్రమాదకరమని ప్రజలు సహించరని గుర్తించాలి.

“కరువు నివారణకు తీసుకున్న చర్యయేమిటి? వస్తులతో బాధలుపడుతూ కొన ప్రాణంతో భుజి ప్రజలకు నేరుగాగండికేంద్రాలు పెట్టలేకపోతే, కనీసం వస్తులు గల్పించి తద్వారా జీవనోపాధి నేర్పాటుచేయవలసిన బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వం పైవున్నది. ఎన్నో సార్లు ఎనెంబ్లీలో ప్రభుత్వం చూకు హామీ యిచ్చింది. గత సంవత్సరంలోనే తిరిగి కరువు రాకుండా ఆరికట్టుటకు ఎన్ని నిర్మాణాత్మక పనులు చేశారు? యీ సంవత్సరం అనుసరించ నున్న కార్యక్రమం ఏమిటనెది వివరించలేదు. ప్రజలకొనుగోలుకై రైతిపోయి, నాశన మవుతున్నప్పుడు, కరువుతో అలనుకొన్నప్పుడు, వ్యాపారం ప్రసించిపోయి ఆర్థిక మాంద్యం ఏర్పడినపుడు అభివృద్ధి జరుగదు. ఈ విషయకాన్ని ఆరికట్టుటకు ప్రభుత్వం ఏమిచేసింది?

“పిచ్చిచుట్లనుచాలసవలె నిర్ణీతమైన programme లేక కార్యక్రమణ రహితంగా శరీరాలన సాగించినయెడల ప్రభుత్వం దినాలాతిస్తుంది. తాను దినాలాతియుటయేగాక, ప్రజలనుకూడా దినాలాతియిస్తుంది. కార్యక్రమరహితమైన ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలకు తిండి పెట్టలేదు. రోజు రోజు కరువుతో అణగారినవారన్న ప్రజలపైన తనబాధ్యతను వాడు వేయాలని ప్రయత్నిస్తూ, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము ఏర్పడుతు దని అన్ని కార్యక్రమాలను నిలిపివేయాలని చూస్తున్నారు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సమస్యను ప్రజావాంఛల నీడేర్చుటకు ప్రతిబంధకంగా పెట్టవద్దని విన్నవిస్తున్నాను.

“ఇదివరకు ప్రమాదము నెదుర్కొనుటకు ప్రయత్నించక, యిప్పుడు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర స్థాపనను సాకుగా తీసుకొని కనీసావసరాలను నిర్వహించకపోవుట ఎవరూ సమర్థించ జాలరు. అంతవరకు బాధపడుతున్న ప్రజలకు తిండి పెట్టవలసిన బాధ్యత యిప్పటికి ప్రభుత్వముపైన ఉన్నది. అందువల్ల తక్షణం చర్యలు తీసుకొనుట చాలా అవసర మైయున్నది.

“ఈ కరువుకు దగ్గరగా ఉన్నది మరొక విషయము. రాయలసీమలో చెరువులు, కాలవలు, మరమ్మత్తులు కోరుతున్నవి. క్రొత్త స్కీములు లేకపోగా, అమలులూ భుజి స్కీములను ఆంధ్ర దేశములో నిలుపుడల చేశారు. ఉన్నటువంటి కృష్ణా అనకట్ట వరదవత్తిడి! చెబ్బతిని గండిపడికొట్టుకు పోతుంటే, సకాలంలో మరమ్మత్తులు చేయక దాన్నిగూడా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రముతో ముడిపెట్టారు. క్రొత్త ప్రణాళికలు లేకపోయినా, కనీసం భుజి ఒక్క అనకట్ట కొట్టుకు పోకుండా వెంటనే సకాలంలో ఇగు శ్రద్ధతో రివెర్సు చేసి యీ అనకట్టకింద సాగవుతున్న లక్షలాది ఎకరాల పంట నాశనమకకుండా చూడవలసిన బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వంమీద ఉందని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను.”

[10th March 1953]

12-40 P.M. * SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, గవర్నరు గారిదివరలో మాట్లాడినప్పటినుండి యింతవరకు విమి సంఘటనలు జరిగినట్లు గమనించడములేదు. శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారి పువవాసం, వారి బలిదానం, దానితో ప్రహ్లాదాది అంధ ప్రజానీకపు వర్గ ఒక ఆంధ్ర విప్లవం జరిగిపోయింది. ఆ ముది యువకులు తుపాకు కాల్పులకు ఆశుతి అయినారు. వీటి ప్రస్తావనలేకుండా శాసన సభలో చక్కగా వచ్చి ఉపన్యసించి పోయారు. లేనట్లు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము త్వరలో రాజోపు తున్నదని చెప్పారు.

“శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారి బలిదానంతో ప్రజలు కార్యాచరణకు దిగితే ప్రభుత్వం ఆడుకొంటాననికూడ దమ్ములు లేని ధరిస్తే వచ్చినవి. ప్రభుత్వం, అధికారులు తమ ప్రాణ రక్షణకు మినహాగా కూడా మందడుగు వేయవద్దని అధికారులు చెప్పడంతో చాల వివేకమయిన పని చేసింది. కాని తల బిరుసు అధికారులు 16 మంది యువకులను పొట్టిబెట్టుకున్నారు. కొందరిని పారబాటున అరెస్టు చేసి రెండు మూడు రోజులలో వారినికూడ విడిచివేశారు. అనాడు ప్రజలపై చేయివేయటానికి ధైర్యములేని ప్రభుత్వం నేడు కేసులు నానాయకపరిచిందిగా అధికారులకు సర్క్యులర్ పంపారు. తాడేపల్లి గూడెంలో ఆరెస్టులు చేశారు. నాకు తెలుసు. case లు పెట్టవలసిందిగా అధికారులకు సర్క్యులర్లు వచ్చినవి. కేసులే పెట్టలే ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో నిద్ర పుట్టే సందర్భాలు లేవడమే అవుతుంది అని జైప్రియండుకోవలసి వస్తుందని తెలియజేయాలి. ఇంతవిప్లవం సడిస్తే విమి ఎరుగనట్లు, లేక గమనించినట్లు, వ్యవహరించడము సరికాదు. ఆ నాలుగోజులు ప్రభుత్వమే లేకుండాపోయింది. ఇది చూచిన ఆనందరము వేరే రాష్ట్రం యిస్తామని శ్రీ మండిరెవెన్యూ ప్రకటించారు. తరువాత వాంచూను పంపారు. ఇదిలేనట్లు ప్రసారం చేసినట్లు వాంచూ వచ్చి వెళ్లినట్లు, నిమ్మకు నీరెత్తినట్లు మాట్లాడితే ఎట్లా? ఆఖరుకు తన పువనాగంలో నొక చుక్క మాటమాత్రమైనను ప్రస్తావించక పోవడము వాగా శోచనీయంగావుంది.

“ప్రభుత్వానికి అండగా యున్న పోలీసులుకూడ సమైక్యచేయవలసివచ్చిందంటే ప్రభుత్వ పరిస్థితి ఎలా యుండో తెలుస్తున్నది. వారు విధిలేక సమైక్యచేస్తే నానా ఖాథలు పెట్టారు. ఈ పోలీసులూకూడ ఆసంతృప్తి వస్తే ఎవరిపై ఆధారపడియుండగలదో యోచించుకున్నారా? police లు తమయెడ ప్రభుత్వం ఆధారం చూపడం లేదనే ఆసంతృప్తితో పోలీసుల సమైక్య జరిగిన తరువాత గ్రామాలలో నేరాలు జరిగిన పోలీసులు వ్యవధిపూర్వకంగా జోక్యం కలిగించుకోవడము లేదు. ఇక ప్రజాక్షేమము వివిధంగా రక్షింపబడుతుంది. వ్యక్తిగత అస్థిత్వం ఉండాలి, అది వివిధం, దానిని రక్షించాలని ధర్మ కర్తవ్య సిద్ధాంతంపై నమ్మకము చూపే విధానానికి చెందిన గవర్నరుకూడా యీ విషయం గమనించకపోవడము శోచనీయం.

“ఈనాడు ఆర్థికస్థితి చాలా ప్రమాదకరంగా యున్నదని మదరాసు రాజధాని అంతా అంటే శ్రీ రెవెన్యూ మంత్రి మాణిక్య వేలు నాయకర్ గారు మీకేమి తెలుసునంటారేమా! నా ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతాన్ని గురించే చెబుతాను. పనిలేదు, ధరలు పెరిగిపోతున్నవి. గుంటూరుకి 3 మైళ్ల దూరంలో పరిశుభ్రమయిందైన ప్రదేశమే అయిన, ఈనాడు బియ్యం ధర రూపాయకి శేరు 3 గడ్డలు మాత్రమే ఇస్తున్నాయి. ఇందుకు కారణం, విమి? వివిధ ప్రాంతాలనుండి వ్యాపారస్థులు పరువురైతు వచ్చి విభదకు పడితే ఆ ధరకు కొని ఎత్తుకుపోతున్నారు. అండవల్ల ధరలు పెరిగిపోయినవి. అంతేకాదు ప్రభుత్వం ప్రోత్సహించేసి, లేక, రేవీలు వసూలు చేసి, లేక, ప్రభుత్వం కొని యితర ప్రాంతాలకు పంపుతున్నారు. లేక ప్రభుత్వ విధానం తీసికోవడానికి

10th March 1953] [Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah]

వ్యతిరేకించారు. ఆ సరసుయినప్పుడు తీసికోవలసిందేగాని స్థానికావసారాలకు మన్నించి ఎక్కడికన్న తీసికోనిపోవాలి. అంతేకాని ఆ సలహాకునే ఎండగట్టిస్తే ఎట్లా?

“ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వస్తుందని అంటున్నారు. వస్తుందో రాజో తెలియడంలేదు. మొన్న డిల్లీ నుంచి వచ్చిన వార్తలనుబట్టి చూస్తే వాళ్లు ధయిర్యం చెప్పగేదు. గవర్నరు యిచ్చిన ప్రశస్త్యానానికి అభినందనలు తెలియజేయాలని సభ్యులంటున్నారు. ఆంధ్రులయెడ విమి ఆధరణ కనపడలేదు. అందుచేత ఆట్టి అభినందనలను యివ్వలే కున్నాను. గవర్నరు విశాఖపట్టణం వెళ్లి, ఆ పట్టణం బాగాయింది ఆంధ్రరాజ థానిని ఆక్కడ పెట్టుకోమన్నారు. ఆ తరువాత నెల్లూరు వెళ్లి ఆ పట్టణం యింకా బాగావుంది, ఆక్కడనే ఆంధ్రరాజథానిని పెట్టుకోమని సలహా యిచ్చారు. బెజి వాడ వెళ్లి బెజివాడన్నారు. రేపు మా సత్తనపల్లి వస్తానంటున్నారు. సత్తెన పల్లిలో మా యిల్లు చూచి మా యిల్లు బాగాయిందనిచెప్పి మా యింటో వెట్టి వచ్చును, అని చెప్పసాగారు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర విషయం పరిశీలించుటకు వాంఛాగారు వచ్చారు. ఆయన వచ్చి యేమి ఆలోచించుకు వెళ్లారో తెలియలేదు. ఇక్కడ గవర్నరు, మంత్రులు, ముఖ్యమంత్రి రాజగోపాలాచారి, వాంఛాగారికి విమి చెప్పారో ఆయన వచ్చినట్లువచ్చి ఆ పూరు యీ పూరు చూచివెళ్లారు. వారు విమి సలహాలు చేశారో తెలియదు. ఈ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర విషయం ప్రభుత్వ సలహాలంతాచూస్తే చివరం బలరహస్యంగా వుంచారు. వాంఛాగారి తీర్పు అనిచెప్పే వార్తలు నిజమే అయితే, ఆయన తీర్పురిగా వర్తించకుండా న్యాయవాదిగా వర్తించారని చెప్పవలసియుంటుంది. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము వస్తుందని సంతోషమేగాని రాష్ట్రానికి కావలసిన ధనం చూపకుండా తప్పుడు రెక్కలు చూపించి Deficit రాష్ట్రం చెయ్యాలనే బుద్ధిశక్తులతో రెక్కలు చూపినట్లు కన్పించుచున్నది. అటుగడుకు యెదో అడ్డుకునేస్తూ రాష్ట్రసాధన విజ్ఞాపనగా Postpone చెయ్యాలనే బుద్ధిశక్త్యం కనిపిస్తున్నది. మహారాను విషయం మరింత ప్రదేశంగా మాట్లాడిన మంత్రులు శ్రీ రామనాథురాజు మున్నగువారు అతి ఆవేశాలు, ప్రదేశాలు, ఎక్కిస్తూ, వాంఛాగారిని నేడు సూచనలుచేశారు. అందు లో తాత్కాలికంగా రాజధాని గుంటూరు, బెజివాడల మధ్య ప్రభుత్వంని శాశ్వత రాజధానిని నిర్ణయించడము శాసన సభ్యులకు వదిలివేయడం, ప్రజాస్వామ్య విధానమని సూచించాను. నేను జేసిన సూచనలను గమనిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. తమిళులు, రాష్ట్రం కావాలంటున్నారు ఆంధ్రులు రాష్ట్రం కావాలంటున్నారు. కర్ణాటక కేరళ ప్రజలూగూడా వేరే రాష్ట్రం కావాలంటున్నారు. భామరాష్ట్రాల సిద్ధాంతాల ననుసరించి ఆంధ్ర, తమిళ, కర్ణాటక, కేరళ, భామరాష్ట్రాల నేర్పజాలి. కేంద్ర విషయం వివాదం కల్పిస్తున్నది. ఈ విషయములో ప్రజల యిష్టానుసారము, శాసన సభ్యుల యిష్టానుసారం ఏర్పడటం ప్రజాస్వామ్యవిధానాలకు అనుగుణంగా ఉంటువి తమ పలుకుబడి ప్రజలలో కొలువడుతున్నదేమో? ఆంధ్ర, తమిళ, విద్యేసాలకో రచ్చగొట్టనున్నారు. తమిళులు చిత్తూరు జిల్లా తమది అంటున్నారు.

“ఆంధ్రదేశంలో విజ్ఞా ప్రాజెక్టులు కట్టిస్తామని అంచనావేశారు. కోసలాకమిటి 12-50 గూడా వచ్చింది. నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టునుగురించి investigation చేయవలయునని మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమును కోరారు. కాని యీనాటివరకది ఎంతవరకు ఫలించిందో తెలియదు. కోసలా కమిటి రిపోర్టులో నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టునుంచి దక్షిణానికి ఒక కాలువ ప్రవాహిస్తున్నది. ఈ కాలువకు 24,500 క్యూసెక్కులు జలం ప్రవహించే capacity యుండాలంటే మనప్రభుత్వంవారు 15,000 క్యూసెక్కుల capacity కల కాలువను ప్రవహింపకి పరిశీలనలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ పరిశీలన 9 మాసాలలో

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah] [10th March 1953]

పూర్తిచేయవలసియుంది. పెద్ద ప్రాజెక్టులమీద ఆలా పుంచండి. చిన్న ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయంలో అంటే గుడ్లకమ్మ, మొదలైన చిన్న ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయంలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వినిచేశారో వాటి సంకతి దేవునికే ఎఱుక. లేని సాలుకతోనూ పోతే పున్ననాలుక కాస్త పూడిపోయినట్లు విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి పనులు అసలే ఆపివేశారు. వీటి ఫలితంగా నువ్వూ, ఆంధ్రలో 2,500 మంది తెలుగువాళ్లు నిరుద్యోగులై బజార్లలో తిరుగవలసి వచ్చింది. ఇప్పుటికి 8, 9 సం॥ల నుండి సర్వీసులో పున్నవారు పున్నారు. అట్లాంటిది పున్నదియ్యట్లుగా ఆపితే వాళ్లపని యేమికావాలని ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఆనుకుంటున్నది. కృష్ణా నది ఆనకట్టకు గండిపడితే 11 లక్షల ఎకరాల పంట ఎరిపోయే ప్రమాదమున్నా మందకొడిగా పనిసాగిస్తున్నారు. కృష్ణా రిగ్యులేటర్ బ్రిడ్జి కట్టవలసిన కృష్ణయ్యర్ కమిటీ సిఫార్సుచేస్తే ప్రభుత్వముకు ఆ విషయం యింతవరకు తెలియనే లేదు. దీనిని భద్రపరచుకోవాలే చివరకు అంతా తిండిలేక చావాల్సి వస్తుంది. దీనివల్ల ఎంతోమంది నిరుద్యోగులైనారు. దీని విషయంలో 6 మాసాలుగా Electricity ప్రభుత్వం supply చేస్తారని అడించుకుంటే చివరికి ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ supply కదా చేశారు. విమర్శా యిట్లచేశారనడోలే. మీరు డబ్బుయ్యి నై పనిచేస్తారూ, లేక పోతేలేదు అని ప్రభుత్వం అంటూ ఈ పనిని ఆపుచేసింది. ప్రభుత్వం అంధులయిన చూపించే ఆడరణి యిట్లాయుంది. కృష్ణానదిమీద Regulator road bridge నిర్మాణంగురించి ప్రభుత్వం వినిచేశారు. Venkatakrishnayyar రిపోర్టులో ఆయన సిఫార్సుచేసారంటే ఈ Regulator bridge చాలా అవసరమనిన్నీ లేకపోతే యిప్పుటి ఆనకట్ట పురాతనమైనది కనుక త్వరలో చెబ్బలింతుందనిన్నీ దీని క్రింద పండి ఆహార పంట కాస్త సాడయి, నాశనమయిపోతుందని చెప్పి report యిచ్చారు. దీనివిషయంలో, అంధులకు రాష్ట్రం వస్తుంది, అంతావాళ్లే చూచుకుంటారని వదలితేయవద్దు. అంధుల విషయంలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఈ మాదిరిగా నడవరిస్తున్నది. వారికి అనుగుణంగా Governor గారి పుపన్నాసం పుంది కాబట్టి గవర్నరుగారికి నేను నా అభినందనలు తెప్పవలయినో, మరేమీ తెలుపవలయినో తెలియదు. త్వరగా యిక్కడనుండి తర్లి పోవడం, అంతకూ మంచిదనిపించుంది."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Sir, under rule 62 of the Assembly Rules, I rise to offer a personal explanation. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah referred in his speech to some remarks which I made. He has created a misapprehension in the House by quoting some figures from the census of 1931 and 1951. Sir, the position is this. The census figures in 1931 reveal a proportion between the Telugus and the Tamils. The census figures of 1951 must maintain the same proportion because Telugus as well as Tamils are equally capable in creating their progeny. But the census figures in 1951 reveal that Telugus are larger in number and that Tamils have decreased in number. But the figures given by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah referred to the entire district. I was referring to the border areas of the district. The entire district population may reveal . . ."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I want to know the point raised by the hon. Member. He cannot go on speaking."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Sir, I am coming to the point. I have not yet started the point."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has no right of reply. The Leader of the Opposition will reply to all points."

10th March 1953]

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, it is not a point of order. I am only offering a personal explanation.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ No personal explanation is necessary and the hon. Member may resume his seat.”

(The hon. Member Sri K. Vinayakam was seen standing.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ When the Chair is on its legs, the hon. Member should resume his seat.”

(The hon. Member Sri K. Vinayakam was seen standing.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ I am sorry. I am not going to allow the hon. Member to quote figures.”

* SRI C. H. KANARAN :—“ Deputy Speaker, Sir, കുഴിഞ്ഞ അസംബ്ലി ^{1 p.m.} കൂട്ടുന്ന സമയത്തായിരുന്നു പൊട്ടി ശ്രീരാമപുരിയിലായിരുന്ന പ്രകാരം അറക്കിയിരുന്നത്. അന്ന് ആസ്യ സംസ്ഥാനം ഉടനെ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒരു രീതി മാനം വരുത്തുവാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു പ്രമേയം അസംബ്ലി മുറുകെ വന്നപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അത് തള്ളിക്കളയുകയാണ് ചെയ്തത്. ഇന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ആസ്യ സംസ്ഥാനം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നിർബന്ധിതനായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ മാനത്തിന് കാരണമായിട്ടുള്ള ആസ്യയിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ പോരാട്ടത്തെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു ഏറെയും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു കടമയാണ്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ആസ്യ സംസ്ഥാനത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞത്—അത് തനിയെ വന്നതല്ല—ആസ്യയിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ പോരാട്ടം കൊണ്ടുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ് എന്ന് നാം കാണേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. പന്ത്രണ്ടോളം ആളുകളെ—ആസ്യയിലെ ധീരയോദ്ധാക്കളെ—കൊന്നുനിന്നശേഷം മാത്രമേ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് ആസ്യ സംസ്ഥാനം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ തോന്നിയിട്ടുള്ളൂ. ആദ്യമായി നെഹറു പാർലിമെന്റിൽ സംസാരിച്ച ഘട്ടത്തിലൊന്നും തന്നെ ആസ്യ സംസ്ഥാനം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. ആസ്യയിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ധീരചരിത്രം പോരാട്ടം കണ്ട് ആസ്യ സംസ്ഥാനം അവർക്ക് വാങ്ങുവാനുള്ള ശക്തിയുണ്ടെന്ന് തെളിഞ്ഞതോടുകൂടി മാത്രമാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ തെളെങ്കിലും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. എന്നാലും ഈ ആസ്യ സംസ്ഥാനം എപ്പോഴാണ് കൊടുക്കുക, ഏതു അവസരത്തിലാണ് ആസ്യ സംസ്ഥാനം രൂപീകരണം പരിപൂർണ്ണമാക്കുക എന്ന വ്യക്തമായ ഒരു അഭിപ്രായം ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ട് വായിച്ചാൽ കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഇതു കാണുമ്പോൾ കഴിയുന്നേടത്തോളം ആസ്യ സംസ്ഥാനം കൊടുക്കാനെ കഴിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ എന്നുള്ള ഒരു ചിന്താഗതം അല്ലെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനുള്ളത് എന്ന് വാസ്തവത്തിൽ സംശയിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇന്ന് ആസ്യ സംസ്ഥാനം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൊടുക്കുവാൻ സമ്മതിച്ചതാണെന്ന എത്രയൊ വമ്പിച്ച പോരാട്ടങ്ങൾ തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് എന്ന് കാണുമ്പോൾ ഇനി കേരള സംസ്ഥാനവും കണ്ണടക സംസ്ഥാനവുമെങ്കിലും എപ്പോഴാണ് കൊടുക്കുക എന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ചിലരെല്ലാം ഉപദിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. പ്രധാനമായി ഈ കാര്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു തോളം ഉടനടി നടപടികൾ എടുക്കുക എന്നുള്ളത് ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ സ്വഭാവമല്ല. ജനങ്ങൾ പ്രക്ഷോഭങ്ങളിൽ ഇറങ്ങി സമരങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയാൽതന്നെ അവയെ ചവിട്ടി കൊടുവാൻ സങ്കല്പം ഉള്ളതല്ല. ഉപയോഗിച്ച് എന്നിട്ടും നിവൃത്തിയില്ല എന്ന് കണ്ടാൽ മാത്രമേ ഇന്നത്തെ ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വല്ല വിട്ടുവീഴ്ചകളും ചെയ്യുകയുള്ളൂ എന്ന് ആസ്യ സംസ്ഥാനം പ്രക്ഷോഭം നല്ലപോലെ തെളിയിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ മറ്റു ഭാഷാസംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു അക്കരപോലും പറയാത്തതിനെപ്പറ്റി പ്രത്യേകമായി ആക്ഷേപിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. മലബാർ ജില്ലയെ മാത്രം ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ട് മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ ചവിട്ടി മെതിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളത് ഈ ഭരണ പണ്ടകാലം മുതൽക്കേ എടുത്തു വന്നിരുന്ന ഒരു നിലയാണ്. ഇന്ന് മലബാറിൽ ഒരു Medical College ഇല്ല, ഒരു Arts College ഇല്ല, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസൗകര്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടത്ര ഏർപ്പാട് ചെയ്യുകയില്ലാത്തതില്ല ; എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, അവിടുത്തെ കൃഷിപരിഷ്കരണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് യാതൊരു നടപടികളും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. കേരള സംസ്ഥാനം വന്നാൽ മാത്രമേ കേരളക്കാരായ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു രക്ഷയുള്ളൂ. അല്ലാതെ മറ്റൊരു സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗമാക്കി നിൽക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു ഒരു മലയാളി മന്ത്രിയെ മാത്രം എടുത്തുകൊണ്ട് അങ്ങിനെ മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങളെ

[Sri C. H. Kanaran]

[10th March 1953]

ുഷ്പെട്ടത്താം എന്ന് വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അത്
 വെറും ഒരു വ്യാജോഹമാണ്. ഇന്നല്ലെങ്കിൽ അടുത്ത അവസരത്തിൽ മലബാറിലെ
 ജനങ്ങൾ മുനോട്ട് വന്ന് കേരളസംസ്ഥാനത്തിന് പ്രക്ഷോഭം പൂർവ്വധികം ശക്തി
 പെടുത്തും. അതു ഇന്നുതന്നെ ആരംഭിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇന്ന് കണ്ണാടകസംസ്ഥാനത്തി
 ന്നവേഴ്ചി ലോകം നടക്കുന്നു. തീർച്ചയായും കേരളസംസ്ഥാനത്തെപ്പറ്റിയും മറ്റു
 ഭാഷാ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയും ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ നിലയെന്താണെന്ന് ഗവ
 ണ്മന്റുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ വിശദമാക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. മലബാറിനെ മാത്രം സംസ്ഥാന
 ത്തിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗമായി കെട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നത് എന്തിനാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്ക
 ന്നില്ല. മറ്റൊന്നും, കഴിഞ്ഞ അസംബ്ലിയിൽ വളരെ വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തിന് വിഷയ
 മായ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ഇനമായിരുന്നു ഭക്ഷണത്തിന്റെ കാര്യം. Decontrol ന് ശേഷം
 മലബാറിൽ റേഷൻ അരിക്ക് 9 ണ. 3 പ. ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നത് ഇന്ന് 12. ൩ 9 പ. യും
 13 ണ ആയും വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. നാലുത്തരയ്ക്ക് ശതമാനം കണ്ട് വില കയറിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.
 ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഇതിന്റെ കോഴിക്കോട്ട് ഒരു പൊതുയോഗം
 കൂടുകയും മലബാർ കലക്ടർക്ക് ഒരു മെമോറാണ്ടും കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുവാൻ പറയുന്നു
 ഇതു കറീപ്പാ അറിയാൻ എന്ന്. കറീപ്പാ അരിയോ, കൽക്കത്താ അരിയോ എന്നല്ല
 ചോദ്യം. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ള അരി കിട്ടണം അത് സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു
 വാങ്ങുവാൻ കഴിയുന്ന വിലക്ക് കിട്ടുകയും വേണം. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് യാതൊരു
 നടപടിയും എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ വർദ്ധിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ, പണി എടു
 ത്താലും മതിയായ പ്രവൃത്തിയാണു ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ആണ് സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങളെ 40 ശത
 മാനം വില കേറിക്കൊണ്ടു കറീപ്പാ അരിവാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളണം എന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നിർദ്ദ
 ഷിക്കുന്നത്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് കലക്ടറെ സമീപിച്ചിട്ടു കൂടിയിട്ടു യാതൊന്നും
 ചെയ്യുവാൻ കാണുന്നില്ല. പാർലിമെന്റിലും അസംബ്ലിയിലും ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ഇതിനെ
 പറ്റി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് നല്ലപോലെ അറിയുന്ന ഈ വിഷ
 യത്തിൽ എന്തുകൊണ്ട് നടപടി എടുക്കുന്നില്ല. മലബാറിലും നീലഗിരിയിലും റേഷൻ
 തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടു പോകുമെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഈ
 അരിയുടെ വില കുറയ്ക്കാനും കലക്ടറോടും സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങൾക്കും എന്തു വാങ്ങി
 ജീവിക്കുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചു അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് 1947 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 15-ാംതീയതി മുഖേന
 1946 ലെ വിലകൾ അരികിട്ടണം എന്ന ആവശ്യം മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഗവ
 ണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഈ ആവശ്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒരു
 അക്കൗണ്ടുപോലും ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നില്ല. മാത്രമല്ല, എങ്ങിനെയാണു്
 മലബാറിലെ ഭക്ഷണക്കുറവ് നിശ്ചയിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നതെന്നും പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.
 മറ്റൊന്നും, മലബാറിൽ ഉണ്ടായ വില ഉണക്കക്കപ്പി സംബന്ധിച്ച് എന്തൊക്കെ
 നടപടികളാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എടുക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നതെന്ന് ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ
 ഇല്ല. നികുതി ഇളവുചെയ്യുവാനും, ജന്മിമാർ മുഴുവൻ പാട്ടവും പിരിക്കുന്നത്
 നടയുവാൻമുള്ള നടപടികളും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നിർദ്ദേശിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. ഇവ
 യെല്ലാം പ്രധാനമായ പ്രശ്നങ്ങളാണ്. മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ കൃഷിക്കാർ മാത്രമല്ല
 തൊഴിലാളികളും കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളക്കാരും, എല്ലാത്തന്നെ കാര്യം ദിവസം ചെയ്യുന്നതും ക്ഷാമ
 ത്തിന്റെ പിടിയിലേക്ക് നിങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ മലബാറിലെ ക്ഷാമം
 ഇല്ലാതാക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ട നടപടികൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി പറ
 ഞ്ഞാൽ ചെവി കേൾക്കാതെ നില്ക്കുകയല്ലാതെ, ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ അന്വീണപ്പറ്റി
 തെരവുമായി ആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞു കഴിയുകയല്ലാതെ യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യ
 ന്നില്ല. ഗവണ്മെന്റുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി യാതൊന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല.
 മറ്റൊന്നും കടിയായുന്നിമത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ നിയമത്തിന് ഒരു ചരി
 ത്രമുണ്ട്. 1933 മുതൽ മലബാറിലെ കൃഷിക്കാർ ഒരു കടിയായുന്നിമത്തിനുവേണ്ടി
 പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുവാനും പ്രക്ഷോഭം കൂട്ടുവാനും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുവാനും തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. 1939 ൽ
 ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട് തെന്താറാക്കിയതിനുശേഷം കഴിഞ്ഞ മന്ത്രിസഭയിൽ മന്ത്രി മധ്യവേദനോൻ
 ജന്മിമാരെ സഹായിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു നിയമം കടിയായുന്നിമയും എന്ന പേരിൽ കൊണ്ടു
 വന്നു. അതിനുശേഷം പുതിയ മന്ത്രിസഭ വന്നു. ഈ പദ്ധതി നിയമം മറന്നി പുതിയ
 ഒരു നിയമം കൊണ്ടുവരും എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞതല്ലാതെ ഇതുവരെയാവിട്ടു കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടില്ല.
 കഴിഞ്ഞ അസംബ്ലിയോഗത്തിൽ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി ജനപ്രതി ആദ്യത്തെ ആഴ്ചയിൽ
 തന്നെ ബില്ലിന്റെ കരട് പുറത്തുവരും എന്ന്. ജനപ്രതിയും കഴിഞ്ഞ ഫെബ്രുവരിയും
 കഴിഞ്ഞ മാർച്ചയിൽ, ഇനിയും ബില്ലു പുറത്തു വന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിനു കാരണമായി പല
 അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും സംശയങ്ങളും നാട്ടിൽ പരന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. കാരണം മന്ത്രി മധ്യവേദനോൻ
 കൊണ്ടുവന്നപോലെ ജന്മിമാർക്ക് അനുകൂലമായ ഒരു നിയമമാണ് ഇന്നത്തെ മന്ത്രിസഭയും

10th March 1953] [Sri K. Ramiah Choudary]

చూస్తున్నాము. వీటినిగురించి విలాటి సూచన లేకండా గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసము మామూలు ధోరణిలో ఒక పెట్టుబడిదారి లక్ష్యముతో కనిపిస్తున్నది. ఇంగ్లీషులో ఒక సామెత ఉన్నది. 'When Rome is burning, Emperor Nero is fiddling' అవిధంగా ఉన్నది వీరి ఉపన్యాసము. దేశముంతా సంక్షోభముతో, కరువు కాటకాలతోటి, తుపానుతోటి అల్లాడిపోతున్న సమయంలో ప్రజానీకముయొక్క స్థితి గతులగురించి, వారి రక్షణ గురించి విమయ సూచించకుండా ఆ మహానుభావుని ఉపన్యాసము ఒక పెట్టుబడిదారి ధోరణిలో ఒక భూస్వామి వర్గానికిగాని లేక వ్యవసాయక వర్గానికిగాని అనుసరించకుండానే నడిచింది. నేను ఇదివరకు చెప్పినట్లుగా ఇక్కడ మద్రాసులో 'Quovadi' అనే సినిమాలో 'When Rome is burning Emperor Nero is fiddling' అనే విషయం చూపబడుతుంది. అదే విధంగా ఈ రోజు మన ఆంధ్రదేశంలో కానివ్వండి, టెమిలనాడులో కానివ్వండి లేక మలబారులో కానివ్వండి, ప్రజానీకము కరువు కాటకాలతోను, తుపానుతోను దెబ్బతింటూ అల్లాడిపోతుండగా వారి రక్షణగురించి విమి చెప్పకుండా, వారి ఉపన్యాసముంతా మామూలు నియంతృత్వ ధోరణిలో సాగించారు. గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసాన్ని నేను ఆమిత శ్రద్ధతోను, ఆమిత దీక్షతోను చదివాను. అందులో ఎక్కడగాని ఈ తుపాను వాధితుల విషయంగాని, రైతులయొక్క స్థితిగతులగురించిగాని విమిలేదు. తుపాను పట్ల ప్రజానీకము ఎన్నో కష్టపాలుకు గురిఅయివుంటుంది. దానికిగాను ప్రభుత్వము ఏమేమి చర్యలు తీసుకొన్నదో, ప్రజలకు ఏయే సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసి వారిని రక్షించిందో, ఎక్కడెక్కడ ఏయే చెరువులను repair చేయించారని, ఏయే బిల్డింగులు కట్టించారని, ఫలానాఫలానా రూపములో సహాయముచేతానుని చెప్పకోడానికి అవకాశములేని స్థితిలో వారి ఉపన్యాసము తయారుచేయించబడింది. అదేకాకుండా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ ఆంధ్రభూమిని ప్రాణములర్పించి పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు ప్రస్తావన విహితము లేకుండా, ఏదో ఈ సందర్భమున వాంచూగాడు వచ్చారని, త్వరగా రాష్ట్రము విస్తరించి మీరు సుఖంగా ఉండగలరనే ఒక ముక్క తప్ప ఇవర విషయాలేవి, దేశములోని రాజకీయ వాతావరణము కానివ్వండి లేక ఆయా ప్రాంతాలయొక్క స్థితి పరిస్థితులు కానివ్వండి వివిన్న వారి ఉపన్యాసంలో సూచించబడలేదు.

“తరువాత, గవర్నరుగారి పర్యటనలగురించి ఆలోచిస్తే, మా నెల్లూరులో మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలు ఎప్పుడు కరువుకాటకాలతో అంధకారముగా ఉంటాయి. వీటి విషయమై గవర్నరుగారు వారి నెల్లూరు జిల్లా పర్యటనలో విమి విచారించలేదు. అక్కడ ఉన్న కరువు పరిస్థితులు నిజంగా దూచినట్లు మేలే ఎవరైనాగాని జాలిగానక తప్పదు. ఇక్కడ ఉన్న సభ్యులు ఎవరైనాగాని, వారు ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులుగాని, పరోక్ష సభ్యులుగాని, మా నియోజకవర్గము వాగున్నదనిగాని, అక్కడి పరిస్థితులు అభివృద్ధిచెందుతున్నాయనిగాని చెప్పలేకున్నారు. కనుక ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసముబట్టి రాష్ట్రముయొక్క ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులగురించిగాని, రాష్ట్రవ్యవసాయ పరిస్థితులగురించిగాని ఏమైన వారికి అర్థమైందా అని ఆలోచిస్తే లేదనే చెప్పవలసివస్తుంది. పోనీ, వారికి అర్థముకాకపోయినప్పటికిని ప్రభుత్వపక్షమువారివై విమెన ఆర్థమైందా అంటే అట్లుగూడ కన్పించదు. ఇటీవల గవర్నరు నెల్లూరు జిల్లాకు వచ్చినప్పుడు ఆ జిల్లావారు 20 లక్షల రూపాయలవరకు వెచ్చించారు. ఇంత ఖర్చుచేసినప్పటికీనీ, వారు ఆ జిల్లాలోని మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలయొక్క పరిస్థితులను ఏమైనా గమనించడం జరిగిందా అంటే లేదు. వారు రావడం, ఏ పెట్టుబడిదారుల గృహములలోకో విందులు ఆరగించడం, వారిలో సరసల్లాపాలు జరపడం, మరల concrete road మీదుగా మద్రాసు చేరుకోవడం తప్ప, అక్కడ మరేమి చేసిందిలేదు. అక్కడ మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో, ప్రజానీకము, వ్యవ

[Sri K. Ramiah Choudary] [10th March 1953]

సాయము చేసుకోడానికి ఎన్ని ఇబ్బందులు పడుతున్నది, రైతులు వివిధంగా అక్కడ చెబుతున్నది, ఇంతా గుర్తించకుండా, వారికి విలాపి సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయకుండా, వివిధంగా ఎంతో ప్రజా ధనముతో వారి పర్యటనలు సాగిపోతున్నాయి. ఈ పెట్టుబడిదారి విధానము ఇదివరకు తెల్లదొరలు ఆవలంభిస్తుండినారు. వారిని తరమివేశాము. కాని ఇప్పుడు మన కలెక్టరలే దాన్ని ఆవలంభిస్తున్నారు. ఈ రోజు ప్రభుత్వము, ప్రజల పరిస్థితులను గుర్తించి వారిని హాపాడవలసిన బాధ్యత, అవసరము ఉన్నది. ఈ బాధ్యతను, గవర్నరుగాని, వారి ప్రభుత్వముగాని విమోచము గుర్తించినట్లులేదు. తరువాత non-gazetted ఉద్యోగస్తుల పరిస్థితులుగాని, ఇంకా తక్కువ జీతములు తీసుకొనే సన్న సన్న ఉద్యోగస్తుల విషయముగూడ వారు పరిశీలించినట్లు కనపడదు. దీనికంటేటి కారణము, ఆ ఉపన్యాసమును తయారుచేసిన వారు, దేశముయొక్క ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులను, వ్యవసాయ పరిస్థితులను లేక ఇతర పరిస్థితులను తెలిసి తెలియనట్లుగా వెల్లడించారు. ఇటువంటి ఈ ఉపన్యాసమునకు ధన్యవాదాలు అర్పించడానికి, సభ్యులందరికి మూడు రోజులు time ఇచ్చించి, ఈ సమావేశానికి రోజుకు 40 వేలు, 50 వేలు రూపాయలు ఖర్చు పెట్టుచుండుట చాల శోచనీయము. దీనికిగాను, ఇంత ప్రజా ధనాన్ని ఖర్చు చేయుటకు బదులుగా, ఏదో 2, 3 గంటల కాలము మాత్రము వారికి ధన్యవాదాలు అర్పించుటకు నియమించి దాన్ని పాస్ చేసివేస్తే బాగుంటుంది. ఈ మూడు రోజులు దీనికొరకు 375 సభ్యులకు, ఒక్కొక్కరికి, 20 వేలు, 30 వేలు రూపాయలు, ప్రజా ధనాన్ని ఖర్చు చేయక, ఈ కాలాన్ని ఇతర ముఖ్యమైన విషయాలను, అసగా రైతుల కష్ట సుఖాలను చర్చించేందుకుగాని, లేక రాష్ట్రములోని కరువు కాటకాలగుర్తిగాని, లేక ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర పరిస్థితిగుర్తిగాని చర్చించడం చాలా యోగ్యంగాను, సబబుగాను ఉంటుంది. ఇవి ఎక్కువ అవసరమైన విషయాలుగూడాను. కనుక ఈ గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసముపై వర్తను ఇంతటితో ఆపివేసి ఇతర అత్యవసర విషయాలకై ఈ కాలాన్ని వినియోగించవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను.

“నిజంగా గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసములో, ఏదో అక్కడ ఒక ఆస్పత్రి కట్టించాము. అక్కడ ఒక ఆస్పత్రి కట్టించాము అని చెప్పబడింది తప్పితే, ఇతర ముఖ్య విషయాలు, ప్రజానీకాన్ని ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యలేవి ఇందు సూచించబడలేదు.

1-30
p.m.

“ఇక వైద్య, విద్య ఇత్యాది సౌకర్యాల విషయం ఆలోచించండి. 1,40,000 లు 1,50,000 జనాభా ఉన్న తాలూకాలలోకూడా తాలూకాకు ఒక్క rural dispensary చొప్పున మాత్రమే ఉన్నాయి వీటిలోనైనా మందులుండవు. వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు తక్కువ. వేరుకు మాత్రం ఈ hospital ధర్మాసుపత్రిగా పిలువబడుతుంది. కాని ఈ ఆసుపత్రిలో ఉచితంగా వైద్యం చేయబడదు. లంచమిస్తేనేగాని వసులు జరుగవు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో దీనిని ధర్మాసుపత్రి అని పిలవడం పొరబాటు. ఈ hospital కు ప్రజలు వెళ్లటానికి భయపడతారు. ఎవ్వరైనా వెళ్లినా వారు బ్రతికి బయటపడడం కష్టం. మన దేశం ముఖ్యంగా వ్యవసాయ దేశం. నూటికి రెండు మంది ప్రజలు గ్రామాలలోనే నివసిస్తున్నారు. ఇట్టి పరిస్థితులలో గ్రామాలలో వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు ఎంత మాత్రంలేవు. కాని ఆ గ్రామ ప్రజల మీదనే ఆ చేక వస్తుంది విధించబడుతున్నాయి. ఈ విధానం చాలా పొరబాటు. గ్రామాలలో ఉండే పేద ప్రజలమీద విశేషంగా వస్తు భారాన్ని వేయడం, వారికి ఎటువంటి సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయకపోవడంవల్ల ఆ ప్రజలు చాలా నిస్సహాయులు అవుతున్నారని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

10th March 1953] [Sri K. Ramiah Choudary]

“ఇక ఘాస్వామ్య విధానాన్ని సంస్కరించడానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఎంత మాత్రం ప్రయత్నం చేయలేదని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగంలోకూడా ఈ విషయమై ఎట్టి అభిప్రాయము తెలియజేయలేదు. ఘాస్వామ్యరచనను చేయనందువల్ల జిల్లా వ్యవసాయరంగంలో క్షిప్రపరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడుతున్నాయి. రైతు, కూలీ సమస్యలను సమగ్రంగా పరిశీలించి సంస్కరణలను చేయవలసివదిగా ఎంతో కాలంనుంచి ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నా వారు మా సలహాలను పెడచెవిని పెడుతున్నారు. దున్నేవానికి ఘామిపై కొంత హక్కు కలుగజేయకపోయినట్లయితే వ్యవసాయ పరిశ్రమ ప్రోత్సాహజనకంగా ఉండదు. రైతులలోను, కూలీలలోను ఆకాంతి ప్రబలుతుంది. కాబట్టి వెంటనే ఘాస్వామ్య విధానాన్ని సరిదిద్దడానికి ప్రయత్నించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను.

“నీటి సరఫరా సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసిన అవసరం ఎంతైనా ఉంది. నీటి వారుదల scheme లను అమలుజరుపవలసియున్నది. ఈ విషయంలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలను సమతీతస్థి ప్రేమతో చూడచున్నదని చెప్పుటకు విచారీస్తున్నాను. పంపవర్ష ప్రణాళిక విషయం గమనించండి. ఈ పంపవర్ష ప్రణాళికలో ఆంధ్ర దేశంలోని ప్రాజెక్టులు చేర్చబడియుండలేదు. ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో గోదావరి, కృష్ణ, పెన్నవంటి పెద్ద నదులున్నాయి. ఆయినప్పటికీ ఆ నదుల నీటిని సద్వినియోగం చేసుకొనలేకపోవడం మా దురదృష్టం. ఈ నదుల నీరు సముద్రం చాలు కాకుండా చేయటానికి మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతమాత్రం శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవడం లేదు. గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసంలో ఆంధ్ర దేశంలోని ప్రాజెక్టుల ప్రసక్తి లేదు. ఇక ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయంలోకూడా చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతుంది. నాయకులు ఆసుకో నేవారి యొక్క కుతంత్రాలవల్ల ప్రాజెక్టులు రాకుండాపోతున్నాయి. నాయకులు ఈ విధంగా కనుక ప్రవర్తించినట్లయితే ప్రజలు వారిని ఎంతమాత్రం సహించరని తెలుసుకోవలసి ఉంది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం నిర్వహించబడుచున్న విధానం చూచి ప్రజాసామాన్యం, నిరాశ, నిస్పృహచెంది ఉన్నారని చెప్పవలసిఉంది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు మాకు అక్కరలేదు. ఆ తెల్లదొరలనే తిరిగి తీసుకురండి. కావలసిన నేవారి ప్రయోగపు ఖర్చులు కూడా మేమే భరిస్తాము అనే స్థితికి ప్రజలు వచ్చారు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వ విధానాలు, పరి నిరంకుశ పద్ధతులు ప్రజలను విసిగించి వేస్తున్నాయి. ఇటువంటి ప్రభుత్వం వద్దు బాబో అని వారు మొరపెట్టుకుంటున్నారు.

“ఇక మహానాయకులు, దేశాధ్యక్షులు, మహామంత్రులు జిల్లాలకు సంచారాధ్యక్షుల వస్తారు. ఈ సంచారాలవలన కలుగుతున్న ప్రయోజనమేమిటి? పట్టువాసాలనే వారు చూస్తారు. తారు రోడ్లలో ప్రయాణం చేస్తారు. ఏ ఘాస్వామి ఇంటివద్దనో విందారగిస్తారు. గ్రామాలలోని పరిస్థితులు ఎలా ఉన్నాయి, వ్యవసాయదారుల కష్టసుఖాలేమిటి అని ఆలోచించేవాళ్లవారు ఉన్నట్లు కనపించడంలేదు. ఈ పరిస్థితులవల్లనే స్వాతంత్రం నీడించిన ప్రతిఫలాన్ని ప్రజాసామాన్యం పొందలేకుండా ఉన్నారు. అఫీసులలో లంచగొండితనం పెచ్చుపెరిగిపోయింది. అంతేకాకుండా ప్రభుత్వ కార్యాలయాలలో ప్రాంతీయాధిపానం పెచ్చుపెరిగిపోయింది. ఆంధ్ర దేశానికి సంబంధించిన పనులంటే ఎవరు పట్టించుకోవడం లేదు. ప్రజాసామాన్యం యొక్క రైతాంగంయొక్క ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులు నానాటికీ తీసికట్టుగా ఉన్నాయి. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ పరిస్థితులను చక్కదిద్దడానికి ఎంతమాత్రం ప్రయత్నంచేయడంలేదు. ఎత్తక్షులు వస్తాయంటేనే ప్రజలు భయపడుతున్నారు. కమ్యూనిష్టులను, కాంగ్రెస్ వ్యతిరేక పార్టీలవారిని నిందించడమే కాంగ్రెస్ వారు పనిగా పెట్టుకున్నారని, ప్రజాపయోగకరమైన పనులు చేయడానికి ఎంతమాత్రం పూనుకోవడం లేదని తెలియజేస్తూ ఇంతటితో నా ఉపన్యాసాన్ని విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

[10th March 1953]

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసం చూస్తూ ఉంటే గత సంవత్సర కాలంలో కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏమీ సాధించ గలిగారో అనే విషయం మనకు తట్టకమానదు. ఈ ఉపన్యాసంలో ఏవేవో విష యాలు వివరించారు. అంతా సక్రమంగా ఉన్నట్లు, ఏ విషయమై ఆందోళన చెంద నవసరంలేనట్లు ప్రభుత్వంవారు అనుకుంటున్నారనే విషయం ఈ ఉపన్యాసంలో స్పష్టమౌతుంది. వాస్తవ పరిస్థితులకు ఈ ఉపన్యాసంలో వర్ణించిన పరిస్థితులకు చాలా వ్యత్యాసమున్నది. వాస్తవ విషయాలు విస్తరించడం

“గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసంలో ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ విషయం ఉదహరింప బడింది. వారి ఉపన్యాసం చదువుతూ వుంటే రేపే ఎల్లండో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటుచేయబడబోతుందనే ఆశ పుట్టవచ్చు కాని ఈ విషయంలో ఇంకను ఇదమిష్టమని ఏమీ చెప్పలేకుండా ఉన్నాము. ఈ మధ్య జరుగుతున్న తంత్రాలు గమనించినట్లయితే రాష్ట్రం వస్తుందా? రాదా? అనే అనుమానం కలుగుతోంది. అనేక అవ రోధాలు, ప్రమాదాలు ఎంపబడుతున్నాయి. ఈ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నడుపుతున్న నాయ కులే కొందరు రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని వాయిదా వేయించడానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారు. ఇందులో ఏదో కుంభకోణం ఉన్నదనే అనుమానం కలుగుతోంది. రాష్ట్రం త్వరగా వస్తుందనే విషయమై గవర్నరుగారు స్పష్టంగా ఏమీ చెప్పలేదు. అందువల్ల ఈ విషయమై చాలా అనుమానంగా ఉన్నది.

“ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికై ఆంధ్రదేశంలో జరిగిన ఆందోళన విషయమై ఈ ప్రసం గాలలో ఏమీ ఉదహరించబడలేదు. అమాయకులైన ప్రజలమీద పోలీసులు జరిపిన అత్యాచారాల విషయమై గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసంలో ఉదహరింపబడలేదు. అమా యకులు, నిస్వహాయకులు, శాంతియుతంగా ఉన్నవారు పోలీసుల తుపాకులకు గురి గావించబడ్డారు. విశాఖపట్నం, అనకాపల్లి, తాడేపల్లిగూడెం, నెల్లూరు పట్నా లలో పోలీసులు జరిపిన కాల్పులవల్ల మొత్తం ఎనిమిదిమందివరకు చనిపోయారు. ఇంకనేకమంది తుపాకీ దెబ్బలకు గురిఅయ్యారు. అటువంటివారికి వైద్య సౌకర్యము కూడా కలుగజేయబడలేదు. ప్రజలు అలజడి చేయకపోయినప్పటికీకూడా వారిపై కాల్పులు జరుపవచ్చనికూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు పోలీసు డిపార్టుమెంటువారికి రహస్య ఉత్తరువులు పంపించినట్లుగా కూడా తెలుస్తోంది. పోలీసులు విచలవిధంగా ప్రజల మీద కాల్పులు జరపడం సంభవించింది. ముఖ్యంగా వాల్తేరులో జరిపిన కాల్పుల విష యం గమనించండి. నిష్కారణంగా జనసమూహాలమీద పోలీసులు కాల్పులు జరిపారు. ఈ విషయం విశాఖపట్నంలో 150 వేల మంది ప్రజలు, సార్వీ వివక్షతలను పాటించ కుండా ఒక్క కఠంలో చెబుతారనే విషయంలో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. నిర్మి మిత్తంగా ప్రజలను పోలీసు తుపాకులకు ఎరచేసిన ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఆ విషయమై ఒక్క మాట కూడా గవర్నరు ప్రసంగంలో ఉదహరించలేదు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాధ్యక్షాన్ని తుపా కులతో అణచివేయుటకే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించేసింది. ఇటువంటి ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నడుపుతున్న గవర్నరు ప్రసంగంలో ఈనాడు ఆ విషయమై ఏమీ ఉదహరింపబడలేదు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాధ్యక్షాన్ని ఇంకను అణచివేయుటకే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించేస్తోంది. నిన్న, మున్నటికూడా తాడేపల్లిగూడెంలో 40 మందిని కాల్పులకు గురిచేసిన వారిలో కొందరు శాశ్వతంగా వికలాంగులైనారు. వైదెచ్చు వారందరిపైన ప్రభుత్వం కేసు పెట్టింది. అరాఘటచేసేట్లుగా పత్రికలలో ప్రకటింపబడింది. ప్రజోద్యమాన్ని అణ ద్రొక్కవలెననే ఈ ప్రభుత్వ విధానం ఎంతమాత్రం కొనసాగదనివారు గుర్తించాలి.

“ఇక రాష్ట్రంలోని కరువు పనుల గురించి మనవిచేస్తాను. రాష్ట్రంలోని దాదాపు అన్ని జిల్లాలు కరువుకాటకాలలో చాడబడుతున్నాయి. మంత్రిగారు,

10th March 1953] [Sri M. Veerabhadram]

కరువు రాయలసీమ నుంచి దక్షిణాది జిల్లాలకు ప్రయాణం చేసినదిని అన్నారు. ఒక్క దక్షిణాది కాకుండా ఉత్తరాన ఉన్న విశాఖపట్నం శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలకూడా కరువు వ్యాపించింది రాయలసీమ, విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలలోను, ఇతర మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలోను కరువు, కాటకాలు విజృంభించాయి. నిన్నటి రోజున మంత్రిగారు ఒక ప్రశ్నకు ఇచ్చిన సమాధానిపై జిల్లా కరువు రాయలసీమను పదలిపెట్టి దక్షిణాది జిల్లాలకు తరలిపోయిందనే ఆపోహ కలుగుచున్నది, అది నిజంకాదు. రాయలసీమలో స్థిర నివాసం ఏర్పరచుకోవడమే కాకుండా, ఇతర జిల్లాలకు కరువు వ్యాపించిందనే విషయం గౌరవ సభ్యులు గుర్తించుకోవాలి. అయినప్పటికీ ఈ విషయమై గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగంలో ఉపహరింపబడలేదు. ఈ విషయాలను గవర్నరుగారు, ప్రభుత్వంవారు విస్తరించారో ఏమో తెలియుటలేదు. అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో రెండవోల వంటి ఆయినా దక్కలేదు. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలోకూడా ఆ ప్రాంతాలను కరువు ప్రాంతాలుగా ప్రకటించలేదు. కూలిచేసుకునే ప్రజలను పని దొరకక చాలా తహతహలాడుతున్నారు. జీవనోపాధి గడపడంకూడా కష్టమైపోయింది. ఇదే విధంగా ప్రభుత్వంవారి ఉపేక్ష భావంతో ఉన్నట్లయితే రాష్ట్రంలో 26 జిల్లాలకూడా రాయలసీమవలె మారపోతాయనడంలో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు.

“వ్యవసాయాన్ని అభివృద్ధిచేయుటకు irrigation పనులు కొనసాగించుట అత్యవసరం కాని ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రదేశంలోని irrigation పనులను ఆపి వేసినదనే చెప్పవలసియున్నది. రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలలోను, విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలలోను, యితర ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలన్నింటికీకూడా minor irrigation పనులను ప్రభుత్వంవారు నిలుపుదల చేశారని తెలుస్తోంది. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయం. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడబోయేముందు ఆంధ్రులకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఈవిధంగా అన్యాయంచేస్తోంది. విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలో ఈ సంవత్సరం minor irrigation పనులకుగాను 27 లక్షల రూపాయలు కాలాని జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారు అడిగితే ప్రభుత్వంవారు 430 వేల రూపాయలు మాత్రమే మంజూరుచేశారు. వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకొనక పోవటం మూలంగానే రాష్ట్రంలోని అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో కరువు, కాటకాలు తాండవిస్తున్నాయి. విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలోని అనేక చెరువులు మరమ్మత్తులు లేక పాడై పోయి ఉన్నవి.

“ఇక గ్రామాల పరిస్థితి చూద్దాము. గ్రామాలలో మంచినీటి సౌకర్యాలు సరిగా లేకపోవడంవల్ల ప్రజలు త్రాగుటకు నీరుకూడా లభ్యంకాక చాలా బాధపడుతున్నారు. Rural water-supply schemes ను అమలుపరచుటకు ఇదివరలో ప్రభుత్వం ఒకదశ వర్షప్రణాళికను తయారుచేశారు. కాని ఇప్పుడు దానిని పంచవర్ష ప్రణాళికక్రింద మార్చివేశారు. దానివల్ల ఈ నెల 31 వ తేదీ తరువాత పని ప్రారంభంకాని స్కీములను ప్రభుత్వంవారు మొదలుపెట్టారు. అనేక గ్రామాలలో మంచినీరు లేక బాధపడుతున్న ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు వాటి విషయమే తలపెట్టడంలేదు. ఇది చాలా తప్పుదారివీధానం. ప్రభుత్వం ఇకనైనా గుర్తించి గ్రామాలలో మంచినీటి సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయుటకు పూనుకోవాలి.

“ప్రభుత్వంవారు అవలంబిస్తున్న విద్యా విధానంకూడా చాలా లోపభూయిష్టంగా ఉన్నది. బేసిక్ విద్య అనేపేరుతో అమృతజరుపుతున్న విద్యావిధానం నానాటికి యేమ్యైమిని చూచి నేర్చుకోవడాలు మారిపోతున్నాయి. నానాటికి బేసిక్ విద్య మూలసూత్రాలుగా పాఠ్యాభ్యాసప్రక్రమం ఉపాధ్యాయులు బోధిస్తున్నారు. దొడ్డు తుడవడం వంటి పనులకు మాత్రమే ఈ విధానంలో ప్రాధాన్యత ఉన్నట్లు కనిపిస్తోంది. ఈ క్రమబద్ధమైన విద్యార్థులలో చదువుకోనే విద్యార్థులు ఎంతో బాధపడు

[Sri M. Veerabhadram] [10th March 1953]

తున్నారు. ప్రతిభ ప్రభుత్వ రోజులలో ఆంధ్రదేశంలో “చూకొద్దు తెల్లనొర తనము” అని బ్రజలు పాడేవారు. ఈ రోజులలో బేసిక్ స్కూల్స్ విద్యార్థులు “చూకొద్దీ బేసిక్ విద్యావిదానం” అని రహస్యంగా పాటలు పాడుకొనుచున్నారు. క్రమశిక్షణ పేరుతో ఈ విద్యార్థులమీద ఎన్నో అవరోధాలు విర్యాలు చేయడం తున్నాయి. సినిమాలకు పోకూడదు. షిటీలుకాల్సూకూడదు. ఇంకా ఇలా అనేక అవరోధాలు కల్పించబడుతున్నాయి. ఇటువంటి నిర్బంధ విద్యావిదానం వల్ల విద్యార్థుల కాబోయే ఉపాధ్యాయల మనో ప్రవృత్తి ఎలా తయారౌతుందో గుర్తించాలి. ఆదర్శాల పేట విద్యార్థులలోని ఉత్సాహాన్ని చంపివేయడం కోరిక నిబంధనకు వారిని గురిచేయడం మానుకోవాలి. ఈ విద్యా విదానాన్ని యిక నైఋత్యం నూరినీ విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను.

“వైద్య సౌకర్యాల విషయంకూడా అలాగేచిందే. జిల్లాలలో వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు ఎంతమాత్రం లేవు. ఉన్న హాస్పిటల్స్ లో వైద్యం సరిగా జరుపబడలేదు. విశాఖపట్నంలోని హాస్పిటల్ లో పనిచేస్తున్నవారి వైద్య సౌకర్యాల విషయంలో Director of Medical Services ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఆ కోరికను నిరాకరించారు.

“పోలీసు ఉద్యోగుల ఆత్మశాసనాలు రోజురోజుకు పెరిగిపోతున్నాయి. సామాన్య ప్రజలకు రక్షణ కనిపించకుంలేదు. మంచి చెడ్డలు అలాగేచిందా, అడ మొగ వివక్షత చూపించకుండా, న్యాయాన్యాయాలు గుర్తించకుండా పోలీసులు కేసులు పెడుతున్నారు. ఇందుకు రెండు ఉదాహరణలిస్తాను. ఈ మధ్యన విశాఖపట్నంలో హాస్పిటల్ లో పనిచేసే ఒక ఉద్యోగి భార్యను ఆమె బంటరిగా యింటలో ఉన్నప్పుడు మధ్యాహ్నం 12 గంటలపుడు నిర్బంధం పోలీస్ స్టేషన్ కు తీసుకొనివెళ్లి 7 గంటలకు వదిలివెట్టారు. ఇంతకూ ఆమెచేసే నేరమేమిటి? ఆ ఆమె కిచ్చుత్తుల అద్దాన్ని ఆమె ఒక వర్తకుని వద్ద కొంది. ఆ అద్దం చోరీ సామానని ఆమెను నిర్బంధించారు. అసలు వాస్తవం ఏమంటే ఆమె బానిని కొన్నది. అయినప్పటికీ ఆమెను పోలీసు వారు నిర్బంధించారు. భర్త యింటివద్ద లేనివేళ ఆమె వంటరిగా వున్న సమయంలో ఈ విధంగా పోలీసులు ప్రవర్తించడం అన్యాయం అనే విషయంకూడా వారికి తట్టలేదు. మరొకవిషయం చూడండి. విశాఖపట్నంలో ఆల్లిపురమని ఒక పేటఉంది. ఆ ప్రాంతంలో ఎవరో ఒక చిన్న బిడ్డను చంపి డిస్పూజ్ లో పారేశారు. దారినిపోయే ఒకామెపై ఈ నేరం మోపబడింది. Burial ground గుమాస్తాను బెదిరించి ఆతని చేత ఈమెపై పోలీసులు తప్పుడు నాడ్యం యిప్పించడానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారు. పోలీసులు యింత ఘోరంగా ప్రవర్తించడం అరికట్టాలి. విప్లవికిగా పోలీసులు ప్రవర్తించడం ప్రజాస్వామ్య లక్షణంకాదు.

1.00
p.m

“ఇక శాసన సభ్యులమైన మా అసెంబ్లీలు చూడండి మాకు చేరే ఉత్తరాలు సెనార్ చేయబడకుండా రావడంలేదు. శాసనసభ్యులుగా మావిధులను నిర్వర్తించడమే కష్టమే పోతోంది. ముఖ్యంగా కమ్యూనిస్టు శాసన సభ్యులమైన మీపట్ల ప్రభుత్వం అవలంబిస్తున్న విధానం అత్యంత సోచని రుంగాఉంది. ఈ మధ్య లేబర్ కమిషన్ విశాఖపట్నం వచ్చారు. వారికి కొన్ని విషయాలు మంచిచేయవలసినదిగా కోరుతుంటే లు రిపేటునుంచి ఒక అర్జీ నాకు అక్కడివారు వంపారు. అజాబు సెనార్ చేయబడింది. ఆ కారణంచేత లేబర్ కమిషన్ విశాఖపట్నం నుంచి వెళ్లిపోయిన రెండురోజులకుగాని అజాబు నాకు చేరలేదు. శాసన సభ్యుడనుగా నావిధి నిర్వర్తించడానికి ఈ చర్యలు అవరోధాలుగా వున్నాయి. నిన్నటి రోజున ఒక ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం చెబుతూ ప్రధానమంత్రిగారు public interestలో శాసన సభ్యుల ఉత్తరాలు సెనార్ చేస్తున్నది లేనిది చెప్ప నిరాకరించారు. ఎందుకీ రహస్య విధానం? ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానమివ్వడానికి ఎందుకు

[Sri V. Madanagopal] [10th March 1953]

பிரதேசங்கள் தான். கடந்த நான்கைந்து வருடங்களாக தொடர்ந்து மழை இல்லாததின் காரணமாக கண்மாய்கள் எல்லாம் தண்ணீர் இன்றி வறண்டு கிடக்கின்றன. கிணற்றிலும் தண்ணீர் கிடையாது. சில கிராமங்களில் குடிப் பதற்குக் கூட தண்ணீர் இன்றி மக்கள் அவதிப்படுகிறார்கள். நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியற்ற பிரதேசங்கள் எல்லாம் ஒருபுறம் இப்படியிருக்க, நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியுள்ள பிரதேசங்களில் நூற்றுக்கு 50-ல் கூட உணவு உற்பத்தியாக வில்லை என்ற விபரீதமான நிலைமை ஒன்று ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சிறு சிறு கண்மாய்கள், கால்வாய்கள் முதலியவற்றின் மூலமாகப் பயிரிட்டு வந்த பிரதேசங்களில் நூற்றுக்கு 25-ல் கூட உணவு உற்பத்தியாகவில்லை. ஒரு விவசாயி ஒரு மூட்டை தானியம் விதைத்தான் என்றால் அவன் விதைத்த விதையைக் கூட இன்றைய தினம் மகசூலில் கண்டுமுதல் செய்யமுடியாத நிலைமையில் அவன் இருக்கிறான். ஐந்து ஏக்கரில் சோளம் விதைத்திருந்த ஒரு விவசாயி 8 படி சோளம் மகசூலில் எடுத்திருக்கிறான் என்றால் இன்றையதினம் நம் ராஜ்ய விவசாயிகளின் நிலைமை எப்படியிருக்கிறதென்பதை நாம் ஓரளவு உணர்ந்து கொள்ளலாம். ஆனால் அரசாங்க பொருளாதா நிபுணர்களுக்கும் புள்ளி விவரங்களைச் சேகரிப்பவர்களுக்கும் நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் இல்லையென்பதாகத் தான் அவர்கள் எடுத்திருக்கும் புள்ளிவிவரங்கள் காட்டுகின்றன. ஏன்? உண்மையில் பெரும்பாலான கிராம அதிகாரிகள் தங்கள் வீட்டைவிட்டு, இறங்கி நிலங்களை நேரில் பார்த்து புள்ளிவிவரங்களைச் சேகரிக்க முயற்சி செய்திருந்தால் தானே? இருந்த இடத்திலிருந்தே புள்ளிவிவரங்களைக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இதிலிருந்து நாட்டில் இருக்கும் உண்மையான நிலவரம், எப்படித் தெரியப் போகிறது? இப்படி மிகக் குறைந்த அளவு சுமார் 20 சதம் தான் விவசாய பொருள் உற்பத்தியாகி உள்ளது. இந்தக் குறைந்த உற்பத்தியையும் உற்பத்தியில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் விவசாயிகள் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்களா என்பதை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். கிராமாந்திரங்களிலுள்ள விவசாயிகளின் வாழ்வை இன்றைய தினம் நாட்டில் இருக்கின்ற மூன்றுவிதமான சுரண்டல்கள் நாசமாக்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன.

“ஒன்று இந்த நாடு தவிர்க்கப்படமுடியாமல் பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபत्यத் தோடு பிணைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதினால் இன்றைக்கு விவசாயிகள் உற்பத்தி செய்கின்ற பொருள்களுக்கு நியாயமான விலை கிடைப்பதில்லை. குறிப்பாக யுத்த காலத்தில் விலைவாசிகள் உயர்ந்துவந்துள்ள காலத்திலும் விவசாயிகளுடைய பொருள்கள் மிகக் குறைந்த விலைக்கே விற்கப்பட்டன. ஆனால் விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் தேவைக்குவாங்கும் சாமான்களை மிக அதிகமான விலை கொடுத்தே வாங்கி வந்தார்கள். சமீபத்தில், 1952-ம் ஆம் ஆண்டில் விலைவீழ்ச்சி ஏற்பட்ட காலத்தில் விவசாயிகளின் உற்பத்திப் பொருள்களுக்கு (இயந்திர தொழில்களுக்குத் தேவையான மூலப்பொருள்களுக்கு) ரூபாய்க்கு 4 அணுவீதம் குறைக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் தொழிற்சாலை பொருள்களுக்கு இருக்கும் விலையில் ரூபாய்க்கு அரை அணு தான் குறைக்கப்பட்டது. பாதகமான வியாபார உறவில் ஏகாதிபत्यத்தோடு நாம் பிணைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதின் காரணமாக அப்பாவிக்களான விவசாயிகள் கடுமையாக சுரண்டப்பட்டு வருகிறார்கள்.

“இரண்டாவதாக வாரம், குத்தகை, என்ற சுரண்டல்; பண்ணையான், விவசாயிகள் பாதுகாப்புச் சீட்டும் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிற்கு மாத்திரம்தான் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. அந்த ஜில்லாவிலும் ஒரு வேலிக்குக் குறைவான நிலங்களுக்கு விதி விலக்கு அளித்திருப்பதின் காரணமாக இந்தத் திட்டம் பொதுவாக வெற்றியாளிக்கவில்லை. பொதுவாக இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் வாரத்திற்கு நிலத்தை விவசாயிகளிடம் அளிப்பதைக் காட்டிலும் கண்டிஷன் குத்தகை முறை தான் அதிகமாகி வருகிறது. கண்டிஷன் குத்தகை என்றால் என்னவென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். விளைந்தாலும் விளையாவிட்டாலும், தண்ணீர் இருந்தாலும் இல்லாவிட்டாலும், பயிர்கள் தழைத்து நின்றாலும் தீய்ந்து போய்விட்டாலும், குத்தகைச் சீட்டில் கண்டபடி நான் நெல் அளப் பேனாகவும் என்பதாக விவசாயிகள் குத்தகைச் சீட்டை நிலச்சவாந்தார்களுக்கு எழுதிக்கொடுத்துவிடவேண்டும். மழைக்குறைவாலோ, அல்லது வேறு காரணத்தாலோ அந்த விவசாயிகளால் பயிர் நன்றாக விளையாததின் காரணமாக நெல் அளக்க (குத்தகை தொகை கொடுக்க) முடியாவிட்டால் அவர்கள் கோர்ட்டில் தாவா போட்டு இவனுடைய நிலத்தையும், வீட்டையும், மாடு

10th March 1953] [Sri V. Madanagopal]

கன்றுகளையும் ஐந்தி செய்துகொண்டு போய்விடுவார்கள். இதற்கு அரசாங்கக் கோர்ட்டுகள் மிகவும் உதவியாக இருக்கின்றன என்று நான் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. இப்படியாக சூத்தகை வாரம் என்ற முறையில் விவசாயிகள் இரண்டாம் முறையாகச் சுரண்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த இரண்டிற்கும் மேலானதொருசுரண்டல் முறைதான் லேவாதேவி என்ற மூன்று வது சுரண்டல் கொள்கை. இதனால் விவசாயிகள் எப்படி இன்றையதினம் நசுக்கப்படுகிறார்கள், நாசமாக்கப் படுகிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். புஸ்தகத்தில் நாம் பார்த்திருக்கிறோம், படித்திருக்கிறோம், கேட்டிருக்கிறோம். நூற்றுக்கு வருஷத்திற்கு 5, 6, வட்டி என்பதாக. ஆனால் இன்றையதினம் கிராமப் பிரதேசங்களில் 100 க்கு 60 ரூபாய்களிலிருந்து, 120 ரூபாய்கள் வரையிலும் வட்டி வாங்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட கொடுமையான லேவாதேவி முறையை சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களும் அறிவார்கள். அறிந்தாலும் அறியாதவர்கள் போலும் இருக்கலாம், ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் சர்க்கார் தரப்பானதால். இந்தக் கொடுமான சுரண்டலில் அகப்பட்டுக் கொண்டு தான் பஞ்சையான விவசாயப் பரதேசிகள் தவிக்கிறார்கள். இன்றையதினம் விவசாயம் என்றால் என்னவென்றே தெரியாத, விவசாயம் கொஞ்சமும் அனுபோகமற்ற லேவாதேவிக்காரர்களிடமும், வர்த்தகர்களிடமும் ஏழை விவசாயிகளின் நிலங்கள் எல்லாம் கைமாறியிருப்பதைப் பார்த்தாலேயே நான் சொல்லுவதன் உண்மை எல்லோருக்கும் புலப்படும். இந்தக் கொடிய சுரண்டல் கொள்கையினால் தான் இன்று பல்லாயிரக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகள் நிலமற்றவர்களாக தெருவில் நிற்கிறார்கள்.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member Sri Madanagopal may continue his speech to-morrow. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow.”

The House then adjourned.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS